

LEHIGH ALUMNI BULLETIN

NOVEMBER
1926

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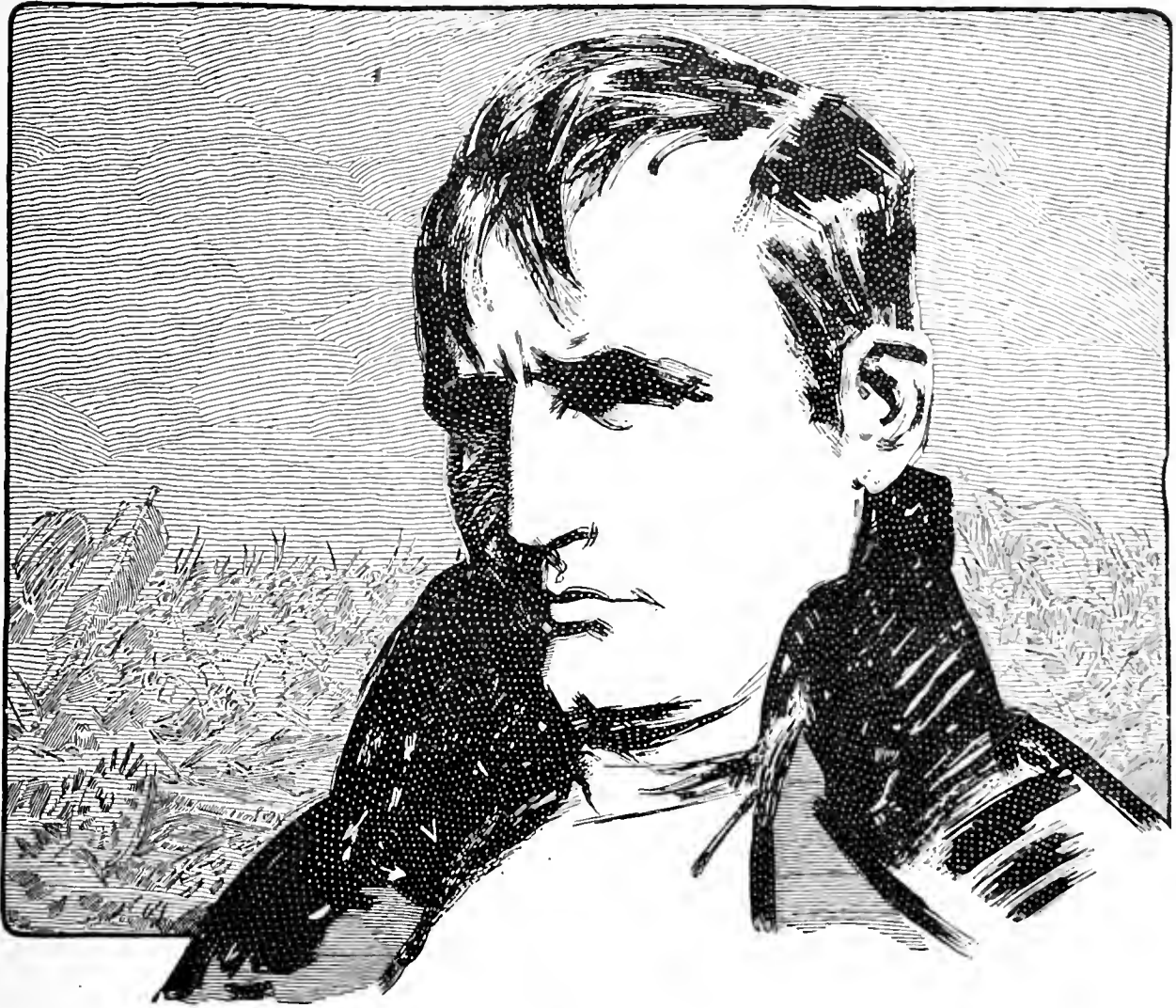
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1882.....	E. H. Lawall	
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1884.....	A. Parker-Smith	
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1886.....	C. H. Veeder	
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LEHIGH ALUMNI BULLETIN

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WALTER R. OKESON, *Editor*

A. E. BUCHANAN, JR., *Asst. Editor*

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NUMBER 2

THREE YEARS' GROWTH

In May, 1923, President Richards presented to a meeting of the Alumni Council his survey of Lehigh's needs and his picture of the Greater Lehigh.

The needs were only too evident, but the listing of what must be done in order to reach the goal he set, simply staggered most of us. Rather doggedly we set our hand to the plow and for three years we have not looked back. The report of operations for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1926, when presented at the Trustees' Meeting on Founder's Day awakened everyone to a happy realization that we had travelled far in three years.

The first astounding fact was that in this short period Lehigh's income and expenditures had jumped from \$520,000.00 to almost \$840,000.00, an increase of sixty per cent., made at the rate of \$100,000.00 a year. Next year with our increased tuition and more complete payments to Endowment, Lehigh will probably cross the million dollar mark in the matter of income. In other words it will be a doubling of our business in five years' time.

Mere financial size of itself means nothing. An increase in operating income, unless it enables Lehigh to improve her product, would be no cause for rejoicing. But the outstanding fact, that our student body has increased only fifty per cent. and will not be permitted to make further increase, placed over against an estimated hundred per cent. increase of income next year shows that at last President Richards' hands will be freed to execute his plans for the educational upbuilding he outlined in his Report.

As you have guessed from the foregoing, we have reached the limit of enrollment set by the Trustees, namely, 1,500 undergraduates. In the fall of 1923 our enrollment was 1051. On the same date this year it was 1,511. This increase has come without any lowering of standards, but instead with a progressive raising of the standards of admission and of graduation. Much credit must be given to Dean McConn, ably assisted by members of the faculty, in disseminating the facts about Lehigh's many advantages among the schools of the country. The alumni have also done their part in spreading the news of the benefits Lehigh has to confer among the boys of their acquaintance. But the greatest factor has been the knowledge that Lehigh, under

a most progressive administration, is headed for great achievement in the scholastic world. As one father from Arkansas who brought his boy here this fall expressed it: "I have been hearing of the great things planned for Lehigh and of her progressive president. I decided my boy should go to Lehigh where they were not only doing things, but planning greater things for the future."

The increased tuition raises the question in the minds of many: "What about the boys without sufficient funds? Surely Lehigh is not to become a rich man's college." The answer is that scholarships, deferred tuition and loans will adequately take care of those who need and *deserve* help. That is to say, no matter what a man's needs may be it is foolish to invest money in a college education for him if he lacks the preparation or the brains to take advantage of it. It is interesting to note in the report for last year that Lehigh gave aid to 148 men (more than ten per cent. of the student body which numbered 1400). The total amount of that aid was \$37,515.00. This included eighty free scholarships, twenty-eight deferred tuition scholarships, and loans to forty-six men.

A rather astonishing feature is that the amount of these loans was only \$10,265.00, leaving an accumulated income available for loans, but for which there was no demand, of \$30,902.00. So there is no danger of any boy with ability and ambition failing to secure a loan if he can show he deserves one. As Charlie Marshall, '88, says: "All any boy who is worth his salt wants in this world is opportunity. He don't want and won't take charity. Give such a boy the chance to secure a loan or have his tuition deferred and he will do the rest."

The 591 new students come from twenty-three different States and three foreign countries. Pennsylvania leads with 298 and New York is second with 110, with New Jersey a close third with 90. Therefore almost 85% of the Freshman Class comes from closely contiguous territory. This is not good and every effort should be made to secure a wider geographical distribution. For Lehigh has ceased to be a local college and is fast becoming a national institution.

To sum up. We have reached our enrollment limit and our selection can be made with greater care, thus decreasing mortality. Our finances have made giant

strides and we now know that hard and close team work will make it possible to realize Dr. Richards' dream. Our faculty is growing rapidly in size and ability and this growth and improvement will be even more marked in the next few years. We are coming, not going! Lehigh has certainly found in Dr. Richards a miracle man.

* * * *

THE NEXT STEP From the foregoing it is evident that if the Alumni will make good in the matter of the Alumni Fund, after completing their endowment payments, Lehigh's operating income will be sufficient to do the work in the way Dr. Richards outlined as desirable in his report. But there was a second feature to that report which must not be overlooked. A number of new buildings were indicated as necessary to enable Lehigh to provide adequately for its work of instruction and research.

The first of these new buildings has just been opened. The remodeling of Saucon and Christmas Halls and connecting them with a new structure has given us the "General Class Room Building" called for on pages 18, 19 and 56 of the "Study of the Needs of Lehigh University." Clever design by our architects, Burley, '94, and Visscher, '99, combined with high grade service on the part of the contractor, F. B. Glasmire, has given us this building at a cost of \$100,000.00 instead of the quarter of a million set up for it on page 56 of the above booklet. This cost is being met entirely from income as we have received no special gift to cover it. Other needs mentioned on pages 56 and 57, which have been taken care of more or less satisfactorily, are the Armory, Infirmary, Play Grounds, and repairs to Packer Hall, Williams Hall, Drown Hall, installation of modern Class Bell System, Presidents' garage, Fire Protection, with minor repairs to other buildings, general improvements on the campus and the complete modernizing of the Swimming Pool, making it one of the finest and safest to be found anywhere.

These are the beginnings, but the first great step is just ahead of us. You will soon receive (or, perhaps, may already have received) a booklet giving the plans and description of a proposed new Electrical and Mechanical Laboratory which when built will give Lehigh the finest facilities to be found in any Engineering school in the country. This will cost in the neighborhood of a million dollars and it is only too evident that it cannot be provided for out of income. Somewhere we must find a man or a woman with vision and generosity who will make possible this great addition to Lehigh's plant. Perhaps YOU know this individual and may be the one instrumental in stimulating the necessary interest in him or in her.

Other needs there are, but we must not scatter our fire. The one big job at present is to find the donor of this laboratory which will pay dividends of benefit to our nation's industry out of all proportion to the sum invested. What an opportunity for some one to create

a memorial! What a monument such a building would be to a man who has acquired his wealth in some great engineering industry!

This is the next step. The first great one since the launching of our Endowment Campaign. It is our most vital need. It will give force and impetus to the educational progress we are making. It will reanimate our Engineering departments which, after all, are the basis on which Lehigh's reputation has been built. Here is the answer to the oft-repeated question, "What is Lehigh's greatest need at present?" Now you know. Get busy!

* * * *

WALTER CAMP MEMORIAL To this man who fostered and almost fathered American football, who stood in the minds of all as the exponent of clean sport, the greatest single figure in the annals of intercollegiate athletics, there will be raised a great Memorial near the Yale Bowl which he was instrumental in building. Half of the cost will be borne by his own Alma Mater, Yale. The other half by the colleges, schools and individuals who have profited by his work or who desire the privilege of helping to perpetuate his memory.

On October 30 Lehigh and Muhlenberg will put on a "Walter Camp Day" and to the price of each ticket to the game between the two colleges will be added a small sum so that each spectator and football lover may have this opportunity to contribute his mite towards this Memorial. Those who wish to give more than this modest amount or who are not able to attend the above game should send their contributions to the "Walter Camp Memorial Committee," 45 Rose Street, New York City.

* * * *

ELIGIBILITY RULES Not long ago I received a letter from a young alumnus protesting about the flunking of athletes out of Lehigh.

He felt they should receive special consideration and that rules enforced for other students should be abrogated in the case of athletes. Also there have been several protests against our Scholastic Eligibility rules because through them athletes are kept from playing when behind in their work. Finally many warm adherents of our college feel our scholarships should go to athletes no matter what their scholastic ability or moral character. To all of these I would recommend the reading of a little book called "College Athletics," written by Professor Charles W. Kennedy, Chairman of the Board of Athletic Control of Princeton University, and published by the Princeton University Press. Incidentally, Professor Kennedy was the principal speaker at a dinner of the New York Lehigh Club on the eve of the Lehigh-Princeton game.

As a sample of what Professor Kennedy has to say and as an answer to the questioners noted above we are going to take the liberty of quoting a couple of paragraphs from this sane and interesting book.

"The overwhelming majority of disqualified college athletes today lose their eligibility under the application of rules based upon scholastic standing. And it is in these cases that one hears from time to time reverberations of dissatisfaction and indignant dismay, particularly if the undergraduate involved is an athlete of outstanding ability. Now the indignation and dismay arise, in my opinion, not from any innate perversity of human spirit but from a point of view that utterly fails to see, in its true values, the problem involved. Eligibility rules based on scholastic standing are not, as some men seem to suppose, penalties. They are protective measures operating, if wisely drawn and fairly administered, to the advantage of the student and not to his disadvantage, unless one happens to believe that the principal concern of the student in college is athletics. The college, through its appropriate committee, says to a man who has become subject to such a rule: 'Your main object in college is a training of the mind. You are making heavy weather of it, have indeed reached a point where you are in danger of going on the rocks. Until you shall have restored yourself to less dangerous standing we intend to see to it that your time is protected against invasion by other than scholastic interests. That you shall use the time, so safeguarded, wisely, we cannot compel, but we can and will guarantee to you the opportunity so to use it.' As a matter of fact the undergraduates who become subject to rules of scholastic eligibility are, on the whole, less inclined to indignation than those who are following the team from beyond college walls. The undergraduate not infrequently recognizes the protective nature of the rule, and I venture the assertion that, were the archives of college committees on eligibility carefully searched, more than one instance could be found in which athletes, not yet subject to the rule but themselves dissatisfied with their progress in their studies, have voluntarily appealed to such committees to declare them ineligible, in order that their time might be protected against the pressure of undergraduate and alumni opinion that tended to draft them into a sport because they had some skill in it.

"The second type of rules, the enforcement of which from time to time causes teapot tempests, consists of rules whose purpose is to prevent the subsidization of athletics. It is a most generous desire of many a man of means to aid a worthy but poor boy to the advantages of a college education which the boy could not obtain without such financial aid. And it very frequently happens that the boy selected has some measure of athletic ability. Now I myself cannot see the slightest objection to the extension of aid in such a case if the boy possesses intellectual ability and moral character that would justify such aid were the athletic ability not present. The possession of such athletic ability should certainly not count against the boy if he possesses the other qualities mentioned, and in the proper degree, nor should it count in his favor if he

does not possess the other qualities mentioned, or does not possess them in the proper degree. One test of such a case will always, in my opinion, have to be the record of the boy in those relations to the college or university which represent, or should represent, the primary purposes of his matriculation. If he maintains so high a level of intellectual attainment and moral character that there can be no question but that, on these grounds any one would be justified in aiding him, then there can be no question of athletic subsidization. If he falls below such level the question of athletic subsidization is inevitably raised.

"It will be seen that such matters of athletic control and administration as I have here touched upon have all grouped themselves around this one central point of view, that, in proportion as college men subscribe, not with lip worship, but with active, working faith, to the truisms that the primary purposes of a college are, and ought to be, intellectual, and that its athletic purposes, therefore, are, and ought to be, secondary, many of the problems of control of athletics that now vex us will diminish or disappear. And surely no college man does well to forget that a thoughtful and cultured public will always be more interested in the standing of a college among the intellectual, than in her standing among the athletic, institutions of the country; and infinitely more despondent if she should fail to maintain the intellectual traditions that are her heritage and her pledge, than if she should fall short of athletic prestige."

* * * *

LEHIGH vs. U. of P. After a lapse of twenty years, football relations will be resumed between Lehigh and the University of Pennsylvania on October 22 next fall. Graduate Manager Jack Petrikin is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts to renew this old relationship. This news will be especially welcome to the men who were in Lehigh in the late eighties and early nineties. At that time the rivalry between Lehigh and Penn was keener than that which existed between Lehigh and Lafayette. In football the teams were evenly matched in those days as is evidenced by the fact that of the ten games played in the seven years, 1886 to 1892 inclusive, five were won by Lehigh and five by Penn. After '92 came George Woodruff as coach at Penn and the great Penn teams that followed were out of our class. But we continued to play each year until 1907.

It is especially appropriate that Lehigh and Penn should meet on the gridiron for the first intercollegiate football contest indulged in by Lehigh was a game on December 8, 1883 between the Sophomore teams of the two Universities. The first varsity football game played was in 1884 between Lehigh and Lafayette but Lehigh and Penn met in 1885 and played 27 games up to and including 1906. Since then there has been no game. It is with extreme pleasure that we welcome back our old-time rivals on next year's schedule.

COLUMBIA vs. LEHIGH

WHERE did you get the idea of comparing a great university like Columbia with a small one like Lehigh?" The idea came upon the receipt a few days ago of a Columbia University "Bulletin of Information," which was devoted to the Sixth Annual report of the Columbia Alumni Fund. It occurred to me that you might like to hear something about what the other colleges are accomplishing so that you might judge of our chances of success with our Alumni Fund. We had spoken casually in past issues of the outstanding achievements of Yale, Cornell and Dartmouth in this line of endeavor. But why not give you more exact information, telling of the growth of various funds, and the methods used in raising them. A careful check on what the other fellow in the same line of work is doing is vital to the success of any undertaking. Here was material at hand for a start so—we will start with Columbia.

First let me warn you not to think of Columbia in terms of her reputed 30,000 enrollment. Actually Columbia University's total living Alumni number no more than the above figure. Secondly, you must bear in mind that numbers of these alumni are from her professional schools and in many cases were graduated from some other college before coming to Columbia. That is to say, their allegiance is elsewhere. Columbia has no closely knit Alumni Association as has Lehigh, but instead six or eight different associations more or less closely bound into an Alumni Federation. So their problem is a far harder one than ours or Dartmouth's or Cornell's or Yale's. Also the fact that Columbia has a great endowment gives the impression among her alumni that she is immensely wealthy and therefore not in need of money. They fail to realize that much of this endowment is restricted to certain specified uses and that lack of sufficient unrestricted income limits Columbia's ability to meet her many opportunities for usefulness.

In the light of the above, Columbia's start in 1919-20 on her Alumni Fund is impressive, for her first year showed a total of \$19,042.25. Lehigh's start during the past year yielded over \$11,000.00 and as that was raised with a considerable portion of our alumni still paying on their endowment subscriptions, it is safe to reckon that our first year would have equalled Columbia's under normal conditions. Our percentage of increase will probably be greater than hers for the first couple of years, but over a longer period should be comparable.

Let us see what Columbia's increase was. The second year the total given was \$31,649.36; the third year, \$38,400.85; the fourth year, \$66,984.16; the fifth year, \$70,250.28; the sixth year, \$82,432.43, and the seventh year, \$82,671.83. Our goal is \$100,000, and on the basis of

Columbia's figures we would not reach it for seven or eight years. Well, fellows, we can't wait that long. We must reach our goal in half that time if Lehigh is to continue her progress at the present rapid rate.

But you say Columbia has 30,000 alumni and we have only a quarter of that number. Yes, but last year's gifts to Columbia come from only 3,262 alumni and Lehigh last year received gifts from 2,484 alumni. It is only necessary to increase our contributors by one third to reach Columbia's total. Or to put it another way, it would only require an average of \$40 annually from last year's givers to make the \$100,000 we are striving for. These men averaged over \$100 apiece last year, but that, of course, included a great many endowment gifts. If you think a \$40 average is too high (Columbia's last year was \$25) then we must of necessity work the harder for a larger number of Lehigh stockholders. Columbia has an Alumni Fund Committee of twenty-one, seven elected each year. Lehigh's fund is under the direction of the Alumni Council, headed by the Alumni Association Directors. Columbia has an "Alumni Fund Representative" for each class in the college, the School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, the School of Law, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, also a single representative for the School of Business; the School of Journalism and the Graduate Faculties; Lehigh has a "Class Agent" for each class and one or more "Club Representatives" for each Club (see Directory, page 6 in this issue). So the set-up is not greatly different.

I want to close this little comparison by a sentence from a letter written by President Nicholas Murray Butler to the Chairman of the Columbia Alumni Fund. It shows President Butler realizes how hard it is to get many alumni to consider they have any real obligation to their Alma Mater. I am pleased to note that his observation is along the line of my "Your college is worth at least one good cigar a day." But it won't work, Dr. Butler! Any Alumni Secretary can tell you that, in addition to what the Bible says about "To him that hath shall be given," there is another true word to be added, namely—"He that hath not giveth of his scanty hoard but he that hath in abundance is blame likely to hang on to every red cent." In other words, the possibility of a generous subscription decreases in direct ratio to the number of clubs the alumnus holds membership in. Of course there are exceptions to the rule and these exceptions keep the colleges, the churches and the charities of the world functioning by paying the share of the laggards, the careless and the tightwads. But I see no hope for such a general acceptance of responsibility as is indicated in this sentence of President Butler's:

"If a system could be devised by which every holder of a degree would pay annually to the Alumni Fund a sum equal, let us say, to the annual dues of one of his clubs, the heavy burden which now rests upon us would in a large part be relieved."

Alumni Payments From June 1 To October 15, 1926

Class	SCALE				Number of Members With Addresses	Number of Members Who Have Made Payments to Lehigh Since June 1, 1926	Percentage	Amount Paid To Date
	0	25%	50%	75%				
1926					219	29	13%	\$ (231.00)
1925					244	40	16%	(409.00)
1924					251	58	23%	(798.00)
1923					254	46	18%	(580.75)
1922					225	50	22%	(1,063.00)
1921					179	44	25%	(504.42)
1920					187	38	20%	(707.00)
1919					147	27	18%	(390.00)
1918					140	37	26%	(574.96)
1917					168	35	20%	(488.44)
1916					147	32	22%	(491.75)
1915					123	23	19%	(417.00)
1914					127	26	20%	(440.00)
1913					143	26	18%	(593.50)
1912					133	27	20%	(725.00)
1911					125	21	17%	(442.00)
1910					168	43	26%	(1,393.50)
1909					146	29	20%	(824.00)
1908					150	31	20%	(544.75)
1907					127	32	25%	(627.75)
1906					119	36	30%	(1,677.75)
1905					109	23	21%	(854.50)
1904					95	38	40%	(788.00)
1903					91	35	38%	(1,538.00)
1902					52	16	30%	(765.00)
1901					61	25	41%	(4,107.25)
1900					62	18	29%	(4,472.00)
1899					46	18	39%	(1,731.00)
1898					64	17	27%	(518.00)
1897					72	25	35%	(1,492.50)
1896					96	39	40%	(6,201.75)
1895					100	60	60%	(2,898.62)
1894					62	29	47%	(2,326.00)
1893					77	26	34%	(395.00)
1892					42	20	49%	(934.25)
1891					43	21	49%	(307.00)
1890					61	24	39%	(552.00)
1889					52	26	50%	(674.00)
1888					55	23	42%	(26,019.00)
1887					42	17	40%	(7,208.00)
1886					35	14	40%	(583.00)
1885					21	8	38%	(111.00)
1884					14	7	50%	(322.00)
1883					23	11	48%	(339.00)
1882					6	3	50%	(118.00)
1881					4	3	75%	(49.00)
1880					7	2	29%	(16.00)
1879					5	3	60%	(121.00)
1878					9	7	78%	(182.00)
1877					7	3	43%	(68.00)
1876					7	2	29%	(14.00)
1875					7	3	43%	(14.00)
1874					2	2	100%	(34.00)
1873					3	1	33%	(9.00)
1872					4			
1871					2	1	50%	(7.00)
Total					4960	1300	26%	*(\$79,692.44)

* This total comprises payments to the various funds as follows: \$66,949.99, Endowment Fund, \$353.75, Alumni Memorial Fund; \$12,388.70, Alumni Fund.

Some classes, as for instance '71, '73 and '75, have large paid-up endowment contributions which give Lehigh a big annual income.

Owen D. Young Honored at Founder's Day Exercises

Head of General Electric Company Receives Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws; W. C. Dickerman, '96, Chairman of Joint Endowment Committee, Delivers Address; Freshmen Win Annual Sports from Sophomores.

ONCE again, on October 6, the machinery of the University was shut down for a day while Lehigh turned gratefully to the past in tribute to her founder, Asa Packer. The festivities really began the evening before, with a Founder's Day Hop in Drown Hall which was unusually well attended and enjoyable. Classes, as usual, were suspended on Founder's Day, and Packer Chapel was well filled when the formal exercises began with the arrival of the academic procession.

The annual address was delivered by William C. Dickerman, '96, Chairman of Lehigh's Joint Endowment Committee, and because it is so full of significance to our University and because it presents a novel conception of the modern college's main problem, it is reproduced in full, beginning on page 14.

A high-light of the exercises was the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Co. and co-author of the "Dawes Plan." Dr. Young was presented for the honor by Vice-President Natt M. Emery with the following outline of his career:

"Owen D. Young was born at Van Hornsville, N. Y., October 27, 1874. After graduation from St. Lawrence University in 1894 and from the law department of Boston University in 1896 he engaged in the practice of law in Boston.

"In 1913 he became Vice-President of the General Electric Company in charge of the legal department and is now Chairman of the Board of Directors. His services in connection with the organization of the Radio Corporation of America caused his appointment as Chairman of the Board of Directors of that Company also. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Adirondack Power and Light Company; a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, of the Buffalo General Electric Company, of the General Motors Corporation, of the International General Electric Company and of other manufacturing and commercial organizations. He is Chairman of the American Board of the International Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Trustees of St. Lawrence University. He was a member of President Wilson's Second Industrial Conference. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, of the Massa-

chusetts State Bar Association and of the American Bar Association, a commander of the Legion of Honor of France and the recipient of many honorary degrees.

"At the beginning of 1924 Mr. Young was recognized as an outstanding figure in the industrial world. During that year he achieved an enviable international reputation as a member of the Expert's Committee of the Reparations Commission to investigate the possibilities of the German budget. In the words of the Editor of the *Outlook* he 'was chiefly responsible for drafting the plan which has brought the prospect of order to Europe.' In an address, Secretary Hughes referred to 'the eminent and constructive ability and tact, rather I should say genius, of Owen D. Young, which made possible the formulation and adoption of the Dawes Plan.' He served as the first Agent General of Reparations and organized the machinery for the operation of a plan which is characterized by Secretary Hoover as one which 'turned millions of men from discouragement to hope.' In five months he solved questions which had baffled the leading statesmen of Europe for five years.

"Mr. Young has unflinchingly and successfully assumed the responsibilities incumbent upon the headship of great industries. He has been concerned with complicated economic problems of production, distribution, currency, credit, taxation and foreign exchange. The value of his services in aiding European reconstruction is inestimable. With the spirit of the scientific research worker in quest of truth he has with vision and practical idealism made important contributions to economic progress."

Baccalaureate degrees were

conferred as follows:

- B.A.: Theodore M. Cowan and John Clayton Olwine.
- B.S.: Donald C. Brinser, Clyde Davis, Robert C. Dunn, William J. Dwyer, Howard S. Hess, Jr., John W. Maxwell, Jr., and Charles A. Stillman, Jr.
- C.E.: Horace W. Dietrich, Albert E. Jennings and George Davis Long.
- M.E.: Hopkin Buckland Thomas.
- MET.E.: John C. Siebert.
- E.M.: Donald A. Heath and Henry B. White.
- E.E.: Siegmund P. Schwartz, Jr., and Wilson W. Scott, Jr.
- CH.E.: Joseph M. Akialis and Edward H. Ludwig.



"Mr. President: On the recommendation of the Faculty of Lehigh University and with the approval and endorsement of the Board of Trustees I present to you the lawyer, leader of industry, economist, conciliator, statesman, diplomatist, idealist, patriot, Owen D. Young, that he may receive Lehigh's highest academic distinction, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws."



Dr. Young was escorted to Packer Memorial Chapel by the Trustees, led by Bishop Talbot and Chaplain Gateson

Grouped on the steps of Alumni Memorial Hall as the procession was formed were, front row, W. C. Dickerman, '96, Dr. Young and Dr. Richards; back row, C. W. Hudson, '89, E. G. Grace, '99 and President Emeritus H. S. Drinker, '71



In the afternoon of Founder's Day, there was less dignity but plenty of pep. The bathing beauties are Sophomores and Freshmen engaged in the annual pants fight which has obviously progressed to a point pleasing to local haberdashers

The Frosh-Soph Tug-of-War, with everyone trying to get huld of the rope or failing that, pulling his nearest neighbor was won by the yearlings, giving them honors for the day and the privilege of discarding their ink-spots on Sundays



A Business Man's View of the College Educational Problem and Its Solution

FOUNDER'S DAY ADDRESS by WILLIAM C. DICKERMAN, M.E., '96

WHATEVER may be the actual purposes or ideals of our present system of higher education, no one can study that system with the eyes of a business man and escape one definite conclusion, namely, that the method by which we finance our colleges and universities is one of opportunism, compromise, makeshift and shortsightedness. This, it is granted, is a serious indictment of the very birthplace of our economic theories. But it is an indictment which is believed to be supported all too convincingly by the facts.

There are historical and contemporary reasons for what appears to be such an unbusinesslike administration of the average American college. Virtually all of these institutions were born, and had their formative period in policies and traditions, many years before the phenomenal industrial expansion and prosperity of the present century. Methods and finances which once were adequate no longer suffice. The wave of quantity production has engulfed the colleges at a time when rising prices have reduced the value of their invested funds. In finance, the alumni and wealthy friends of the institutions have partially met the situation by throwing out the lifeline. In method, in the ways and means of readjusting their economic system to meet present-day conditions, the institutions have yet to solve their problem.

One must remember, in studying this situation, that old traditions play a strong part. There is the old and common assertion that the college owes every boy his chance. There is also the accepted belief that it is the professor's place to teach and pursue his researches, and not to concern himself with the problem of budgets.

Such traditions, obviously, are quite foreign to the economic system of the industrialist. He lives in a highly competitive world, and makes his way by studying not only the theory of economics, but the practical application of economic laws. Hourly, he has been made aware of the play of economic forces forming and

reforming in varying combination. Perforce, he is always a student, and in consequence, centuries of experience have taught him to seek what our French friends call the formula, and more important still, *the use of the formula*. And few of our captains of industry would consider an industrial undertaking before a careful study of its possibilities had been made and submitted.

This study considers, among other things, the character of the competition and consequently the ability of the market to absorb the product and in what quantities. These factors having been established, the output, and therefore the capacity of the plant required, are fixed. From these data the plant investment and working capital are calculated. Coincidentally, much thought is given to the quality and merit of the article to be manufactured.

This procedure seems rudimentary and yet it has largely been ignored in the development of our educational institutions. The endowed, or what may be termed privately controlled colleges, have most of them, like Topsy, "just grown." It has been a struggle for more buildings, then more endowment to support the buildings, then more buildings, and thus an endless cycle is created. Colleges have been started as memorials, for real estate promotion purposes, for sectarian reasons, but seldom with any study of the competitive conditions. If the output be described as the student educated, then frequently no advance attempt has been made to determine the number of students to be enrolled and thus, lacking the total output required, it has been impossible to plan an adequate plant or to fix the working capital necessary. "Trust in the Lord" seems often to have been the basis of the development. Until recently most institutions have known accurately only the income and expense and infrequently have possessed any detailed costs by departments or other important cost data. In 1922, Trevor Arnett, with the approval of the General Education Board, published



William C. Dickerman

"In the great efforts that the Alumni of Lehigh have put forth in her behalf during the last few years, probably no one man has played a larger part than William Carter Dickerman." Thus President Richards introduced the speaker at the annual Founder's Day exercises. Dickerman is a corporate member of the Board of Trustees and has been Chairman of the Joint Endowment Committee since its formation. He has worked indefatigably for the increasing of Lehigh's resources and her academic prestige. He was graduated in '96 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He is Vice-President in charge of Operations of the American Car and Foundry Co., a director of various corporations and, as such, has had profound experience in industrial affairs. He is a member of the A. S. M. E., A. I. M. E. and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

his "College and University Finance," which has been accepted as a standard. Mr. Arnett has successfully put into book form "a statement of the principles underlying college accounting and the use and care of trust funds" and has described "a complete, yet simple system of college accounts which has been tried and found satisfactory." Note, however, that it was 1922 before a comprehensive accounting and, with it, an accurate cost system was developed. Mr. Arnett says that "many institutions still use the primitive methods inherited from their days of poverty and small things. A smaller number, endeavoring to improve matters, have employed systems unsuited to their needs. Relatively few colleges are operated on the budget system. * * * Complete balance sheets are rare. Vague conceptions of the nature of endowment are quite common." He adds that the administrators of the American colleges are honest men but that they have lacked efficient systems. Interest is now thoroughly aroused and efforts are being made to develop a student-clock-hour cost which may be used in measuring efficiency in institutions in much the same manner in which the kilowatt hour is used in measuring electricity.

The history of our colleges indicates clearly the desire for quality, but unfortunately, because of incapacity or lack of funds, many mediocre institutions exist. Institutions claiming college or higher rank have increased until there are now almost 1300 which issue catalogues. Of these less than 200 are recognized by the Association of American Universities as preparing adequately for graduate work, which graduate preparation is, after all, the acid test of quality.

This unbalanced growth may have been due to the earlier conception of our educational requirements—certainly competitive conditions were not considered.

Eleven of our universities were started before the foundation of the American Government and all of these are thriving. Harvard College was the first institution of higher learning founded in this country. On its gateway the Puritan Fathers naively state that "one of the next things we longed for and looked after was to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity, dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministry shall lie in the dust." The desire for competent religious instruction was the cause for the establishment of our first college. This same desire profoundly influenced higher education for the next two centuries. Religious and sectarian feelings ran high. Consequently each faith must have its college, whether it could adequately finance it or not. Parallel with this conception ran the belief that education was necessary for the preservation of the Republic, that a government "of the people, and for the people" could thrive only when that people used its power with intelligence and knowledge. Thomas Jefferson proposed to establish in the University of Virginia "a system of instruction which shall reach every description of our citizens from the richest to the poorest." The universal establishment of the free schools with compulsory attendance in most States until the age of fourteen was the natural result.

With the growth of the country and its broadening interests came the formation of the technical schools, and with the incoming of the Nineteenth Century began the broad promotion of the State supported universities. Always current was the belief that education must be furnished free or at minimum cost. The charters of a number of the State universities provide that tuition shall be forever free. Today the endowed uni-

(Continued on page 33)

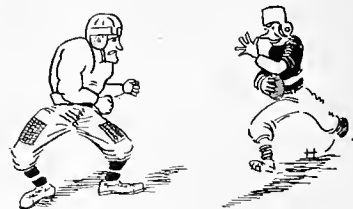


Distinguished Again

Once more the Lehigh R. O. T. C. is one of the twenty-five to receive the distinguished rating of the War Department. It is interesting to note that of the twenty-five colleges so honored only seven, including Lehigh, are endowed, the remainder being supported, either in whole or in part, by state appropriation.

FOOTBALL

A Team in the Making—It May Surprise Us Yet



YESTERDAY we played Princeton and a ray of sunshine shone through the first rift there has been in the gloomy clouds that have overhung us. No, that is not a fair statement. The first real encouragement came in the Marine game a week ago.

Making bricks without straw is nothing compared with making a team without backs. Winning games with a team unable to make first downs is an extremely difficult job. Wendell was confronted at the start with the necessity of creating individual backs before he could hope to make a back-field. He and Pazzetti have worked ceaselessly and untiringly at what has looked like an almost hopeless task. Meanwhile Eastman has worked like a Trojan with the line. As there was good line material and the main lack was technique, his coaching soon began to show in a rapidly improving defense. But a line must have encouragement in the shape of an occasional gain by the backs. Being always on defense is terribly discouraging. In the Brown game, for instance, Lehigh did not make a first down and only one was made in the Marine game and that came through a forward pass whose completion had a considerable element of luck in it.

Losing to St. John's, 7 to 0, through a series of miserable fumbles, one of which was converted by our opponents into a touchdown, gave us a bad start. Against Gettysburg the team looked a little better, but still was awfully crude and the score, 16 to 6, was a fair indication of Gettysburg's superiority. Against Brown, for the first twenty minutes and again for a while in the second half, the defense was good but there was an entire lack of offense and even our punting was rotten. The line finally caved in and Brown ran up a score of 32 to 0.

Is it any wonder that the following week the spirit of the team was at a low ebb and the morale shot to pieces? But we figured that the men had improved a lot individually and that now was the time to put the fight into them. A college meeting, a big P-rade to the field for practice and a smoker aroused the undergraduates to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The efforts to arouse the players were equally successful and a fighting Lehigh team took the field against the Marines. Although they lost, 14 to 0, to their older and more experienced opponents, they put up a great defensive battle and came out of the game with immensely improved morale. Captain "Bill" Littell was called back from tackle in this game to do the punting and this greatly aided in the defense.

By this time we were sure we had good forwards from tackle to tackle. We knew we already had a good line and that it was going to be better. The ends were light but clever. The loss of Wynn during the week before the Princeton game, due to a broken leg, sustained in practice, reduced our efficiency in this position somewhat, for Wynn was fast and a comer. But the real worry for the coaches was the back-field, just as it had been from the start. Their technique was improving but they would never have any confidence in themselves until they, by some hook or crook, made some gains. And we dared not hope that they would find themselves against the strong Princeton team.

Yet that is just what they did. After a hard, gruelling three quarters, in which the backs did yeoman work in backing up the sturdy play of their forwards, with the score 7 to 0 against them they suddenly arrived. In the final quarter they made almost as many first downs as they had made in the

four previous games, scored one touchdown, and came close to scoring another. In short, they had Princeton fighting with their backs to the wall. Captain Davis, who had been out the entire season, was playing his first game for Princeton and doubtless Roper would have been glad to take him out towards the end of the game, but he did not dare to do it. Everything Princeton had available was needed to stop the Brown and White attack and save the game by the scant margin of 7 to 6.

Of course Slagle, Williams and Caulkins were not in shape to play for Princeton. On the other hand, Lehigh was without the services of Captain Littell, Hayes and Wynn. The first two are not seriously injured and will be ready for the Muhlenberg game. Princeton tried to beat us without uncovering her forward pass attack, but was unable to do so. On their rushing attack, Lehigh held them repeatedly and took the ball on downs six or eight times. Only through the medium of repeated forward passes was Princeton able to get into position to score.

But—and it is a big but too—Lehigh's running attack is still conspicuous by its absence. It was well conceived and brilliantly executed forward passes that gave Lehigh its six first downs in the final quarter. Also it must be borne in mind that Princeton is not up to its last year's standard. The Princeton game does not mean we have arrived. It merely means we are on our way. Unless the same improvement continues, we will not beat Muhlenberg this Saturday. If it does continue, we stand a good chance to win from Muhlenberg, Bucknell, Rutgers and Lafayette. The coaches will do their part, but the team must increase, not lose, its fighting spirit. Undergraduates must help in that respect and



"A Fighting Lehigh Team Took the Field Against the Marines"

the alumni can help too. Too many of the team's supporters have been going around with their tails between their legs all season. A little courage and confidence and a modicum of "guts" is needed to support a losing team and by your support to turn it into a winning one. Heads up, courage high, belief in yourself, in the team and in our University—Come on, Lehigh! Let's go!!

Lehigh, 0; St. Johns (Brooklyn), 7

A torrid day. Temperature almost ninety. Humidity ninety-five. No day for football—and none was played. Lehigh's offensive was ragged, the passing from center poor and the fumbling atrocious. On one fumble on the visitors' twenty-five-yard line, Salemi, of St. John's, scooped up the ball and raced down the field for a touch-down. Subsequent to this, Lehigh carried the ball to the visitors' four-yard line but, with a touch-down within their grasp, fumbled again and lost the ball and their chance to score. In the second half the heat had gotten in its work and the play was sluggish and devoid of interest. The line-up:

LEHIGH.	ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
Martin	.....L.E.....Drum
Littell	.....L.T.....McLain
Harmon	.....L.G.....Mottly
Thum	.....C.....Gallagher
Crane	.....R.G.....Paulonia
Levitz	.....R.T.....Falussey
Clarke	.....R.E.....Smith
Ford	.....Q.B.....Larkin
Hand	.....L.H.B.....Salemi
Simes	.....R.H.B.....Damore
O'Callaghan	.....F.B.....Weiss

Touchdown—Salemi. Point after touchdown—Weiss (drop kick). Substitutions—Lehigh: Hayes for O'Callaghan, Burke for Clarke, Concilio for Thum, Scholl for Harmon, Wilson for Crane, Cresswell for Littell, Arnold for Hand, Wynn for Burke, Holt for Wynn, Ziendarski for Hayes, Brunning for Levitz, D. Burke for Hand, Ford for Ziendarski, Martin for Wynn, Burke for Schultz, Littell for Brunning, J. Levitz for Scholl, Clarke for Burke, Hayes for Arnold, Enscore for J. Levitz; St. John's: Shepard for Larkin, McLain for Falussey, Blei for Drum, Greenberg for Blei, D. Dominico for Damore, Larkin for Shepard, McAlpin for Weiss, Quinn for Mottly, Fitzpatrick for Falussey, Weiss for McAlpin, Salemi for Damore, Damore for Dominico. Referee—Tom Thorpe, De LaSalle. Umpire—Bankert, Rutgers. Field Judge—Davidson, Penn. Head Linesman—Charlet, Swarthmore.

Lehigh 6; Gettysburg, 16

The Lehigh team showed a considerable improvement over the form, or rather lack of form exhibited in the St. John's game. But their attack was not in a class with that of Gettysburg.

In the first half the game was fairly even, the only scoring being a goal from the field, kicked by Spangler of Gettysburg. In the second half, Gettysburg scored twice, once by a steady 55-yard march and the second time by an 80-yard run by Tuckey, who pranced



Captain Bill Littell

through the whole Lehigh team for a touchdown. Lehigh's score came in the last quarter as the result of the best offensive thus far shown by the team. The touchdown was made by Tommy Burke, right end, taking a forward pass back of the goal line tossed by Hand from about the 15-yard line. The line-up:

LEHIGH.	GETTYSBURG.
Martin	.....L.E.....Koropehak
Brunning	.....L.T.....Slaughter
Wilson	.....L.G. (Capt.) Williams
Levitz	.....C.....Kurz
Harmon	.....R.G.....Houdini
Littell (Capt.)	.....R.T.....Miller
Clarke	.....R.E.....Bender
Hand	.....Q.B.....Hubisch
Ziendarski	.....R.H.B.....Spangler
Ford	.....L.H.B.....Tuckey
Zahnow	.....F.B.....Brandiff
Lehigh	..... 0 0 0 6—6
Gettysburg	..... 0 3 13 0—16

Officials: V. J. Schwartz, Brown. Referee; F. Crolus, Brown. Umpire; Shunksvieler, Head Linesman; Sangree, Haverford, Field Judge.

Substitutions: Gettysburg: Hall for Brandiff, Wells for Tuckey, Wetzel for Miller, Wachab for Hall, Miller for Wetzel, Crider for Spangler, Hall for Crider. Lehigh: Hayes for Zahnow, Burke for Clarke, Cresswell for Brunning, Thum for Levitz, Farrell for Hand, Arnold for Hayes, Brunning for Cresswell, Scholl for Harmon, Levitz for Thum, Concilio for Scholl, Martin for Zahnow, D. Burke for Ziendarski, Holtz for Martin, Thum for Levitz, Harmon for Littell, Kirkpatrick for Wilson, Wynn for Burke, Farrell for Hand.

Time of quarters: 15 minutes.

Lehigh, 0; Brown, 32

Lehigh got away to a bad start in this game. Brown kicked off to Lehigh and on the second play O'Callahan dropped back to punt. A poor pass got away from him and rolled clear back of Lehigh's goal line, where Broda, Brown's Captain, downed O'Callahan for a safety.

Lehigh kicked off and her defense was strong enough to prevent any more scoring in this quarter. After about five minutes had elapsed in the second period, when Lehigh had apparently stopped another of Brown's attacks, it being fourth down and ten yards to gain, Brown threw a long forward pass over the goal line to Broda, who caught successfully although surrounded by three Lehigh backs. After this the line caved in and Brown scored almost at will, running up 32 points by the end of the third quarter. In the fourth quarter Lehigh's defense stiffened and no scoring was done.

Although Lehigh did not make a first down, they threatened to score in the last quarter. Wynn, playing end for Lehigh, intercepted a Brown forward and raced 70 yards before being downed on Brown's 11-yard line. Lehigh's attack was pitifully weak and they were unable to make any ground and lost the ball on downs. The line-up:

BROWN.	LEHIGH.
Broda	.....L.E.....Martin
Hodge	.....L.T.....Wilson
Farber	.....L.G.....Bunning
Considine	.....C.....Levitz
Smith	.....R.G.....Harmon
Keyorkian	.....R.T.....Littell
Towle	.....R.E.....Burke
Edes	.....Q.B.....Ford
Mishel	.....L.H.B.....Hand
Randall	.....R.H.B.....Ziendarski
Lawrence	.....F.B.....O'Callaghan

Brown	..... 32
Lehigh	..... 0

Touchdowns—Broda, Randall, Lawrence, Mishel. Goals from touchdowns—Mishel, 3. Field goal—Mishel. Safety—Broda.

Substitutions—Lehigh: Hayes for O'Callaghan, Clerke for Burke, Concilio for Levitz, Scholl for Wilson, Crane for Harmon, Arnold for Hand, Smith for Brunning, Thum for Scholl, Simes for Ziendarski, Wynn for Clarke, Farrell for Arnold, Zahnow for Ford, Holtz for Martin, O'Callaghan for Smith, Ziendarski for Hayes, Harmon for Thum, Burke for Ziendarski, T. Burke for Wynn, Ford for O'Callaghan, Clark for Littell.

Brown: Searle for Broda, Provencher for Keyorkian, H. Cornowet for Farber, Stewart for Towle, Thetethen for Mishel, Mishel for Edes, Helden for Considine, Keller for Searle, Miller for Provencher, Larkin for Mishel, Searle for Hellen, Crilly for Randall, Campkian for Hedge, Crilly for Randall, Campbell for Crilly, Rice for Larkin, Crull for Heller, Pett for Thetethen.

Officials: C. C. Eckles, Referee; F. W. Burledge, Exeter, Umpire; Tom McCabe, Holy Cross, Linesman; J. J. Cosgrove, Cornell, Field Judge. Time: Four 15-minute periods.

Lehigh, 0; Quantico Marines, 14

Tom Keady brought his Marine team to Bethlehem on October 16 for what proved to be quite a colorful game. Marine aviators had advertised the game by dropping hand-bills from their planes over the cities and towns of the Lehigh Valley. The Marines

brought the Fifth Regiment Marine Band, which gave a concert before the game and between the halves. Aeroplanes circling over the field did all kinds of stunt flying, rivaling the game in point of interest. Inaugurating a new custom, the entire Lehigh student-body assembled at the flagpole a half hour before the game and marched to Taylor Field behind the student band.

The game would have been one-sided but for the splendid improvement shown by the Lehigh team in defense. Every march goalward by the Marines was stopped. Finally, however, McQuade, the brilliant Maryland back who ran wild against Yale several years ago, slid off left tackle for a beautiful 40-yard run and a touchdown. The way to the other score was paved by a long forward pass, which brought the ball to Lehigh's six-yard line, from where the Marines pounded it over after three attempts. The line-up:

LEHIGH.	MARINES.
Burke .....R.E.....	Philips
Crane .....R.T.....	Brougher
Wilson .....R.G.....	Hough
J. Levitz .....C.....	Bailey
Harmon .....L.G.....	Zuber
Littell .....L.T.....	Wigmore
Martin .....L.E.....	Whitfield
Hand .....Q.B.....	Arnold
Zahnow .....R.H.B.....	Rickman
Ford .....L.H.B.....	Duncan
Hayes .....F.B.....	McQuade

Score by periods:

Marines	0	7	6	0—13
Lehigh	0	0	0	0—0

Substitutions: Lehigh—B. Levitz for Ford, Wynn for Martin, Concilio for Levitz, Holtz for Burke, Martin for Holtz, Burke for Wynn, O'Callaghan for Hayes, Thum for Harmon, Ziendarski for O'Callaghan, Wynn for Martin, Shultz for Crane, Holtz for Burke, Farrell for Hand, Concilio for J. Levitz, Landis for Holtz, Kirkpatrick for Thum, Simes for Ford. Marines—Pugh for Rickman, Buckowary for Duncan, Levy for McQuade, Williams for Zuber, Ross for Brougher. Touchdowns: McQuade, Pugh. Point after touchdown: Rickman (placement). Referee: Kelly, Springfield. Umpire: Whiting, Cornell. Head linesman: Cana, N. Y. U. Field judge: Sangree, Haverford. Time of periods, 15 minutes.

Lehigh, 6; Princeton, 7

To quote from the *New York Tribune*, "Lehigh brought a rejuvenated foot-ball team to Princeton this afternoon and the eleven which has gone down to defeat four times in succession this fall forced the Tiger to the limit to win by a 7 to 6 score." As the *New York Sun* said: "No outfit in the country could have held that Lehigh eleven back last Saturday; they were supermen, and every one of them crazy as a loon."

Although Princeton forced the attack all through the first half with Lehigh kicking on first or second down, they had only one real scoring opportunity. That was when Captain Davis blocked a punt of O'Callaghan's on Lehigh's 10-yard line and Princeton recovered for a first down on the 8-yard line. Princeton

rooters were yelling for a touchdown but three smashes at the line failed to even dent Lehigh's forward wall and on the fourth down a forward pass was thrown that grounded behind the goal line for a touch-back.

In the second half the Tigers opened up an aerial attack which put them in position to score. Plunges by Bridges brought the ball to the one-yard line but Baruch found a stone wall when he plunged and Lehigh took the ball on downs. O'Callaghan kicked from behind the goal-line and Princeton again unleashed her forward pass attack. Finally, Miles, making a great catch of a Baruch pass reached the Lehigh 8-yard line for a first down. This time Princeton was not to be denied and four plunges brought the touchdown.

Then came the spectacular fourth quarter. We quote from the *New York Times*:

Then came the series of events which set Princeton back on its heels, fighting for its life. A Princeton punt at midfield was muffed by the Lehigh receiver, but it was the best break Lehigh had all afternoon. O'Callaghan snatched it up on the first bound and came down the side lines 40 yards on the longest run of the day to a first down on Princeton's 20-yard line. He was almost loose when Baruch caught him from the side.

Princeton Hard Pressed

Blake charged through from guard to spoil two plays, but a pass to Concilio gained nine yards and another to Ford made it first down on Princeton's 8-yard line. Ford tried the line, but failed and Lehigh turned to the air again. One pass failed and then Willauer intercepted the next and ran to his 15-yard line.

Princeton kicked back high and Lehigh started passing her way back again from the 36-yard line. Ford grabbed one out of the air to make it first down on Princeton's 24-yard line. Then Simes caught another which put it on the 9-yard line. O'Callaghan caught the third and dodged his way for five yards and the touchdown. Ford's at-

tempt at goal was low and partially blocked.

After an exchange of kicks Princeton came back strong, with a 35-yard run by Baruch from scrimmage making it first down on the Lehigh 28-yard line. The Tigers could not gain, though, and lost the ball on downs on the 21-yard line. From here Lehigh began climbing back with passes and had reached the Princeton 25-yard line before Strubing intercepted a pass to end the march. The game ended as Princeton lined up for scrimmage.

The line-up:

PRINCETON.	LEHIGH.
Stinson .....L.E.....	Burke
Darby .....L.T.....	Crane
Howe .....C.....	J. Levitz
Davis .....R.G.....	Harmon
Baldwin .....L.G.....	Wilson
French .....R.T.....	Cresswell
Benedict .....R.E.....	Martin
Strubing .....Q.B.....	Hand
Bridges .....L.H.B.....	Zahnow
Baruch .....R.H.B.....	O'Callaghan
Miles .....F.B.....	B. Levitz

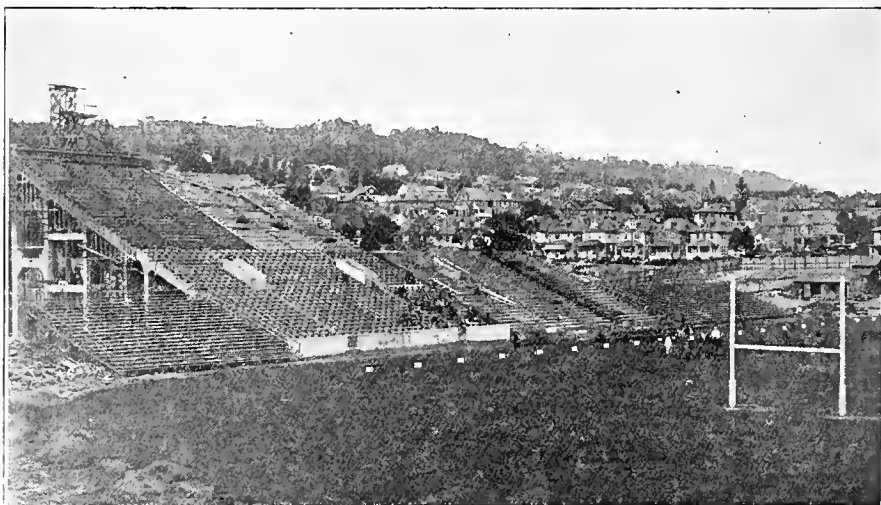
SCORE BY PERIODS

Princeton	0	0	7	0—7
Lehigh	0	0	0	6—6

Touchdowns—Bridges, O'Callaghan. Point after touchdown—Baruch (drop-kick).

Substitutions—Princeton: Willauer or Miles, Prendergast for Bridges, Requards for Baruch, Disson for Strubing, Bartell for Howe, Jones for Requardt, Ewing for Prendergast, Morrison for Benedict, Strubing for Disson, Miles for Willauer, Bridges for Requardt, Baruch for Ewing, Benedict for Stinson, Blake for Baldwin, Renard for Benedict, Willauer or Miles, French for Darby, Requardt for Baruch. Lehigh: Concilio for J. Levitz, Thum for Wilson, Holtz for Burke, Scholl for Harmon, Simes for B. Levitz, Kirkpatrick for Cresswell, Harmon for Scholl, Burke for Holtz, Holtz for Martin, L. H. Wilson for Scholl, Ford for Zahnow, B. Levitz for Simes, Simes for H. Levitz, Brunning for Ford.

Referee—C. Taggart, Rochester. Umpire—Ed. Thorpe, De LaSalle. Linesman—Howard Berry, Springfield. Field judge—F. B. Gillender, Pennsylvania. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.



Lehigh side of the new Lafayette Stadium where the big game will be played on November 20th

"Dear Dad"

*Letters of a Lehigh Freshman
and His Lehigh Father*



GAMMA EPSILON LODGE

Dear Dad:

Some nifty stationery, eh? Bob Bray gave it to me. Of course I'm not supposed to use it until I'm initiated but Bob said it would be O. K. to write to you, being a Bro. Gam yourself. I've been rooming with Bob since I moved into the house. He's a senior and a big man around college, track team, basketball, Mustard and Cheese, Cyanide, *Burr* board and some other things. I don't believe he likes me so much, altho' he never said anything, but he thinks I'm kind of a kid, I guess.

All the pledges are rooming with upperclassmen who are supposed to help you with your work. We got the best crowd of Freshmen in college. You'd like them all, and so would Mother. Everybody says we got the best crowd in college. I like them all fine, although I like Jim Frear the best. He's from down South somewhere, and he talks kind of drawly but he's been a lot of places, St. Louis and Florida and last summer he worked on a boat. He's coming home with me Thanksgiving. You'll like him and so will Mother. He's going to sit with us at the game too, so you'll get acquainted with him. If he gets excited he's liable to yell something so maybe you'd better kind of warn Mother not to be shocked, because Jim had to talk like the rest of the firemen when he was working on the boat and he kind of got the habit, so maybe you'd better explain to Mother that he just gets excited and don't mean anything. Well, he won't be the only one that's excited. I'm excited already. We've just got to beat those birds, that's all there is to it.



Leap Frog on Fourth Street

I didn't realize it has been so long since I wrote you. I've been so darn busy. You certainly do have to hump yourself to get by here. A bunch of us got arguing last night about which is the hardest college to get through. Eddie Cramer was at Dartmouth last year and he started it. Well, we argued till 12 o'clock and we decided that Lehigh is about as stiff as they come. All the profs expect you to spend all your time on their stuff. It's easy enough for them to assign us 20 pages to study and then they go off an' enjoy themselves at night while we work like a pup. My chem prof was at the movies tonight, sitting right in front of me. So Dad, tell Mother not to get worried if I don't write regularly as you'll know I'm very busy. In fact all the fellows in the house are very busy. We have two cheerleaders, and four on the scrubs and Pop Randall is out for ass manager and three of us pledges on the frosh squad so you see the old Gams are right in college, although we have no varsity men, but Phil Decker is pretty sure of making tackle next year and anyway, we're doing our share to beat those birds and with everybody fighting I don't see how they can stop us.

Our freshman team beat Perklomen 7-6 last week. I didn't go, as they didn't take many substitutes, as this Petrikin is awful tight and wouldn't loosen up with enough money, so I saw the Marine game and we gave them an awful battle even if they did win. We had a big smoker the night before the game and it sure was great. Then we had a Parade all around town. That was good too, we stopped at the main streets and cheered for everybody, even the cop, and went right over the New St. bridge which is supposed to cost 1c, without anybody paying. We all sang, "We pay no toll tonight" and the guy in the office must have felt pretty cheap, I guess, but he couldn't do anything. Then we stopped down in front of Fem Sem, which is the girls' school over the river, and they all leaned out the windows while we cheered and sang. Bob says that when he was a frosh the old fellows used to tell about beating those birds and building a bon-dre afterwards up

on the mountain that those birds could see all the way from Easton. Bob says that's what started the song, "Lehigh Will Shine Tonight," because you could see the glare in the sky all the way to Easton. If we beat them this year I'll bet we'll build one that they'll see in New York. (Bob bawled me out for saying "if" we beat them last night.) He says there's no if about it, we got to beat those birds, that's all.

I guess I must have written that about not having any rough stuff before college opened, because we frosh got plenty of rough house. I'll enclose a couple of snap-shots that Dick Sickler took of us—see if you can find me. Did I tell you we won the Founder's Day sports and can wear hats on Sunday? Gosh, we sure showed up the sophs, and I guess we wouldn't have to be hazed if we didn't want to, but the whole college would jump in if we put up a fight and besides, you've got to take it because it's a tradition. No, Dad, I didn't hear that man you know speak on Founder's Day. If I'd known about it before I'd have gone, but there was a big dance the night before and as we had no classes, I slept late, as I've been losing a lot of sleep lately. They surely do work you hard up here. Anyway, I thought the stuff in the morning was just for the profs and old people, so I didn't go, and anyway, I wanted to get rested up for the game as I thought I might get in against the Sophs. I did for a little while, but I didn't get going very well, but I will next time, you bet. What I want to get is a crack at those birds down the river next year. But this year I'll be satisfied to haul wood.



Frosh Bath Robe Party

Well, it's just as well you couldn't get up for Dad's Day, as they wouldn't give us the morning off and I had a class at 10 so I was pretty busy. Bob says the faculty is getting worse every year, as they gave us the day off last year with no classes and they might as well because nobody does any work till after the football season anyway and probably they'll give us a bunch of exams for Monday after the game if, I mean, when we beat those birds. He's always saying that Lehigh is going to the dogs, but he darn near socked Eddie Cramer the other night when he got talking about Dartmouth being better than Lehigh. Bob's a funny guy.

Well Dad, it's 11:30 and I got to get out some work. Gee, these profs think you have nothing to do but work and if you tried to do all the work they pile on you'd be up till midnight. If I don't get a chance to write before the 20th just come right to the house. It might be a good idea for you to drive up and leave the car here for a few days so I could fix that door that rattles and tune up the carburetor, and Jim and I could bring it home when we come Thanksgiving.

Yours for Thanksgiving on Nov. 20 this year,

FRANK.

P.S. Love to all.

* * *

Dear Son:

Well! Well! Well! So you've decided to improve the status of the Gamma Delts by joining them. Now my old frat will be able to stage a come-back. Tell that senior room-mate of yours if he succeeds in making you study I'll nominate him for the Nobel prize. Incidentally, just in passing may I pause to remark that unless you are anxious to become acquainted with the working end of a shovel it would be well to do some studying. Any job you get in my plant unless your application is hacked up by a diploma will be so far down that you will be taking orders from the office boy. That's that. Frame it and look at it once a week.

Now for more serious subjects. I was deeply interested in your description of the bridge where they charged "1c toll," and the Fem Sem "which is a girls' school across the river." How the old town must have changed since my day, with all these new structures. Then that original and captivating song, "We pay no toll!" Did some member of your class write it? Dear! Dear! How times change. You certainly are an observant young man. Strange that you don't mention a certain \$3,000,000 Hill-to-Hill bridge that residents of Bethlehem have been bragging about. However as you intend to take Civil Engineering you could not be expected to notice that. Don't use your eyes too hard!

Speaking of care of the eyes, I cannot recommend a moving picture house as the best place to do your studying. The light is apt to be poor. Perhaps however you are trying a new method of

assimilating knowledge by contact, as I note you sat right behind your chem professor. I am certainly going to write Billy Dickerman about that. Here I am straining every nerve to pay my endowment pledge in order that faculty members can be paid better salaries and I find they are spending their substance in riotous living. Movies and such. However it may be that after a day with you high-brow Freshmen the poor man needed a let-down in the evening. On second thought I am going to write "Prexy" Richards to give him a raise.

Another point in regard to the care of the eyes. Be sure and turn the lights low during all bull-sessions. A five hour bull-session makes a strenuous evening of work and one must not over-do. The tongue and the ears cannot be spared, of course, but take care of your eyes. I have often noticed the morning after such a feast of reason and flow of the soul, that my eyes were very heavy in class and it was sometimes quite a strain to keep them open. You certainly learn a lot in a good old-time bull-session (Oh yes, we had them in my time, also smokers, P-rades, Lafayette games and even girls) but the trouble is that the faculty are not progressive enough to ask any questions in class touching on and appertaining to the affairs of state which were settled the previous evening. If they would only do that what an improvement in grades there would be.

Sure I am coming to the Lafayette game, you couldn't keep me away. Of course we've got to win this year. But just the same don't you bet any money on it. Your letter sounds as though you had taken my advice and called on Okey and been filled up with his never-failing optimism. Now you take it from me, son, that no matter how good a judge he may be of other teams he is a bum prophet when it comes to Lehigh-Lafayette. I know! Many a shekel has vanished from my pocket due to listening to his siren voice at Lafayette game smokers. You see, son, he just naturally believes that any Lehigh man is worth three Maroon clad ginks and if Lafayette licked Lehigh three times a week he'd still be firm in the faith. So believe you are going to win, and back that team but wait 'till you have an even chance before you bet any Lafayette Freshman even money. Odds? Say, Freshman, Lafayette don't give odds against Lehigh.

I was only jollying you about the team when I last wrote. You don't have to boost up my spirit, youngster. Your Uncle Bill was at Lehigh in '92 when they had the worst Lehigh team in years. They lost 6 straight games, including one to Lafayette. But they won the final Lafayette game and the next year without a single new man in the line-up they had one of the greatest teams in the country, beating Cornell, Army, Navy, Lafayette twice and a bunch of others. And, again when your Dad was in college in 1901 we had a

terrible team which only won one game and that one from little Haverford. Even that victory was won after dark. As long as there was any daylight Haverford was ahead. But the next year with almost the same men, Lehigh had a championship team and licked Lafayette. It's an old story, son. All the stand-bys graduate (or quitate) and then comes the painful process of building a team from green material. It's awful tough on the Freshman class but it don't phase an old-timer. What interests me is what you say about your Freshman team beating Perkiomen Seminary. Last year's Freshmen never scored and that's what's wrong with this year's varsity.

Keep a stiff upper lip and if you ever lose heart go down to Bosey and get him to give you a good fight talk. After that you will be ready to lick Lafayette single-handed. Keep back of that team! I'll be there on November 20 and if your darned modern cheer-leaders will only learn the real Lehigh cheer I'll yell my head off.

Yours for a Lehigh victory,

Dad.

P.S. I hate to have an interchange of letters without any mention of business in them. So as you failed to speak of money in yours I beg leave to say that I am enclosing a small check.

Thrilling Mine Rescue in Kentucky by Jack Fuller, '03

Rescuing five miners, entombed for about a week in a zinc mine at Salem, Ky., is the latest feat of Jack Fuller, '03, who but recently was transferred to Paducah, Ky., as President of the Franklin Fluorspar Co. Following are extracts from an official report:

"Eighteen hours after the accident, Mr. John T. Fuller, President of the Franklin Fluorspar Company, assumed full charge of the rescue work.

"Heavy sinking pumps, a Keystone well drill and a diamond drill were moved to the job. To rescue the men it was absolutely necessary to keep the pumps going. The water was more like mud filed with clay, sand and grit,—a combination that wore out the pump cylinders in a few hours. Pump after pump was installed, and new parts for worn out pumps were brought in by airplane; a new pump was ordered by telegraph from Memphis and delivered by special train, and although this pump weighed seven tons and had to be hauled eighteen miles over rough roads, it was on the job fourteen hours after it was ordered.

"Words would be inadequate to describe the heroic efforts of the men through six days and nights, working frantically to gain on a stream of mud and silt that flowed into the mine from a large tailing pond. But every day they gained a little and on the sixth night the final rescue was made by twelve volunteers who went down into the shaft and then walked, through mud and ooze up to their necks, four hundred feet back into the drift to the stope in which the imprisoned men had taken refuge."

Meet the First Lehigh Football Team

Its Members Are Introduced Briefly Here, But You Will Meet Them Personally at the Big Dinner in Their Honor at the Hotel Bethlehem on November 19, the Evening Before the Lafayette Game, and There You'll Also Find All Your Friends Who Are Back for the Game

AMOS ALONZO STAGG, coach of the Chicago team for over thirty years, oldest member of the Rules Committee, great Yale athlete of the eighties, is writing a series of articles in the *Saturday Evening Post*, entitled, "Touchdown." In the issue of October 2, he wrote that previous to 1884 there were only a few colleges playing football but that in that year Richard Harding Davis promoted a team at *Lafayette* and fired the opening gun in the now historic feud with its neighbor, *Lehigh*. "Lonny" was all right except that he got Lehigh confused with Lafayette—a very serious error. As we are just about to banquet the first Lehigh football team, I thought we had better clear up this matter. So I wrote Stagg, giving him the facts, and he answered that he was "blamed sorry" and would correct this. The Editor of the *Saturday Evening Post* also wrote promising this correction in the final installment of Stagg's story, the only one that had not gone to print.

Stagg gives Lehigh full credit for inventing the V trick which was adopted by all other colleges for the opening formation and which led naturally to the Deland flying wedge, which was legislated out of existence in 1894. The inventor of that V trick, according to an article by "Dick" Davis in the *Lehigh Quarterly*, was "Jake" Robeson, the captain of Lehigh's first football team.

On the evening of November 19, at 7 o'clock, in the Ballroom of the Hotel Bethlehem, will be held a big football dinner in honor of this first team. At this dinner the surviving members of the team will be guests and be presented by the Athletic Board with gold footballs. A great program of speeches is arranged, including the various performers scheduled for the student smoker. In fact this will take the form of an alumni Lehigh-Lafayette smoker. Tickets will be \$2.50 and will be on sale at the Hotel on the day of the dinner. On account of the size of the room, the number of diners will have to be limited to 350. Please advise Walter Schrempel, Secretary of the Lehigh Home Club, care of Artificial Ice Company, Bethlehem, Pa., if you intend to be present, thus enabling him to make the proper seating arrangements and to hold your ticket for you.

A word or two about each of the members of this first team will not be amiss:

The Manager or Chairman of the Executive Committee, as he was then called, was D. K. Nicholson, M.E., '85. After graduation he went to work with the Pennsylvania Steel Co., at Steelton, Pa., and was later transferred to the

Maryland Steel Co., at Sparrows Point, Maryland, a subsidiary company. Upon the failure of that concern he went with the Carnegie Steel Co., at Bessemer, Pa. Although continuously engaged in the steel business, he found time for further scientific study and won the degree of Master of Arts at Lehigh in 1900. In 1901, Nicholson founded the firm of Nicholson & Co., Chain Manufacturers, at Rankin, Pa., and since has been the active head of that company.

The Captain and "Snapper-back" of the team, Jacob S. Robeson, entered Lehigh from Penn Charter and is credited with owning the only football canvas jacket at large in Lehigh at the time of his entrance. He started his professional career as Assistant Chemist in the Edgar Thomson Steel Works and later became Assistant Superintendent of the Pottstown Iron Co. Since 1905 he has been in business for himself, being interested in the utilization of sulfite waste liquor and the manufacture of adhesives mainly for use as binders in the briquetting of coal and other minerals. He is President of J. S. Robeson, Inc., the Pressed Coal Co., and Vice-President of the Lignone Products Co., engaged in research work in the production and utilization of lignone.

Of course the most famous man of this famous group is Richard Harding Davis, '86, star reporter, war correspondent and author. It is not necessary for me to tell of his career as his books are known to everyone and only the very young have not read his wonderful newspaper articles "from the front." His description of the Germans marching through Brussels is admittedly the greatest piece of descriptive writing ever penned by a war correspondent. In the November *Scribners* you will find an article by Frederick

Palmer telling of "Dick's" colorful personality. When he died in the height of his career he was still the same boy who kept the Bethlehem tongues wagging when he was a student and whose first stories appeared in the *Lehigh Burr*, under the non de plume of Conway Maur.

"Dick" Davis played one half and Charles Belmont Davis, '87, the other. He, too, is a well-known writer, but he did not start his career as a reporter like his brother, but as a surveyor on the Northern Pacific R. R. in Montana. Returning East, he spent two years with the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. and then yielded to his writing bent and became a special writer on the New York *Evening Sun* and later for the *Morning World*. He spent four years in Florence, Italy, as United States Consul and followed this by going into the publishing business in New York. In 1900, he became Fiction Editor for *Collier's Weekly*, which position he held for thirteen years. While there he wrote novels and short stories, which he continued to do as a free lance after he left *Collier's*. For the last three years he has been Dramatic Editor of the New York *Herald-Tribune*.

At full-back was Clarence M. Tolman, M.E., '85, who after his graduation served an apprenticeship with an engine building concern in Providence, Rhode Island. After completing his apprenticeship he worked for six months, under instruction, in the shops of the Thomas-Houston Electric Co., Lynn, Mass. Then, being thoroughly rooted and grounded in both theory and practice, he made his start in the engineering world and has stuck to his profession ever since. He finally became Engineer in Charge, Moose Mountain, Ltd., Iron Ores, Sellwood, Ontario.



The game with the Marines was the first encouragement of the season

Canada. At present he is living at 524 West 142nd St., New York City.

At quarter-back was George H. Neilson, '85. Every Pittsburgher knows the irrepressible "Nelly," the greatest toastmaster in captivity. Lord, what a thorn he must have been in the sides of the Bethlehem police force, "Prexy" Lamberton, and all other constituted authorities forty years ago. He is still the youngest man in the alumni body. His first job was with the Pennsylvania R. R. when he started as Rodman and rose to Supervisor of the Philadelphia Division. Then he went with the Braehurn Steel Co., of which concern he finally became Vice-President. He is now Vice-President of the Crucible Electric Steel Corporation, selling agents for tool and alloy steels and manufacturers of tools for use in connection with pneumatic hammers.

In the line besides Robeson at centre or "snapper-back" as it was then called, was Frauenthal, '86, Smith, '87, Ledoux, '87, Voorhees, '88, Bradford, '88, and Pierce, '87. There were two substitutes, Wilson, '87, and Howard, '87. Robert R. Hedley, '88, also appears in the team picture but the *Epitome* does not give his position on the team and our records contain nothing about his career.

Henry William Frauenthal after graduating as an Analytical Chemist, studied medicine. His career since he received his M.D. has been a most exceptional one. We have written of him before in the BULLETIN, so it is probably not necessary to say that today he is one of the most famous Orthopedic Surgeons in the world. He is noted as a specialist but to me his greatest claim to fame is the wonderful work he has done in building up from nothing, by tireless work and self-sacrifice, the greatest Orthopedic hospital in America, the Hospital for Joint Diseases on Madison Avenue in New York. His office is crowded with high-paying patients in the morning but no money can buy his afternoons, which are given to mending the broken and deformed among the poor of New York and the supervising of the work in all the departments of the hospital his efforts have created.

Frank S. Smith, B.S. (In Chem.), '87, after graduation went with the Westinghouse Electric Co. as Chemist in the development of the carbon incandescent lamp. He rose to General Manager and finally Vice-President with this branch of the Company. Later he had charge of the Westinghouse Co-operation Bureau, with headquarters in New York, representing the Westinghouse interests throughout the world. In 1910 he became associated with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., and helped to develop the Lehigh Navigation Electric Co., now the great Pennsylvania Power and Light Co.. Of this Company he is General Commercial Manager.

John W. Ledoux, C.E., '87, had the most prominent mustache in the squad (see picture in October BULLETIN). I knew he was a Civil before I looked it

up in the Directory. You can tell it by his serious and extremely intelligent appearance (I am a Civil myself). I can't discover what his first job was after graduation, but you all know that he is one of the foremost Consulting Engineers of the country. When the City of Philadelphia got badly scared about its water supply during the past year, I noticed that Mayor Kendrick picked Ledoux as the man to investigate and supply the remedy. Ledoux's office is at 112 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, and his home in Swarthmore.

The other rush-line members of the team have all passed into the great beyond, as has one of the substitutes. For William Bradford, C.E., '88, we have no date of death. Samuel Stockton Voorhees died on October 3, 1921. William Ross Pierce died on October 5, 1911. John Myers Howard, M.E., '87, died on June 11, 1925. All of these men won distinction in the engineering and manufacturing world, but as the records are incomplete and there is no way to secure the missing data quickly, we must postpone any biographical notes.

Arthur Raymond Wilson, one of the two substitutes, entered the Medical School at the University of Pennsylvania after leaving Lehigh and received his degree as M.D. in 1892. He has followed his profession ever since and is today a practicing physician at 418 McKee Avenue, Monessen, Pa.

In addition to the living members of the first Varsity team we hope to have at the dinner the members of the Sphomore team that played against the U. of P. Sophomores on December 8, 1883. They are M. A. DeWolfe Howe, B.A., '86, the well-known biographer; and Robert C. Gotwald, C.E., '86, a prominent architect in Springfield, Ohio. These are the only surviving members except for the several who are included in the '84 Varsity list given above.

Prof. Kennedy of Princeton, Guest of New York Lehigh Club

The New York Lehigh Club certainly got a headliner in Professor Charles W. Kennedy, Chairman of the Board of Athletic Control, Princeton University, for their big football dinner, held on October 22, the eve of the Princeton-Lehigh game.

As usual the dinner was staged at the Machinery Club and besides Professor Kennedy the Club had as its guests, Percy Wendell, Head Coach at Lehigh; "Bosey," "Okey" and Bill McCarthy, '19, now baseball coach and assistant football coach at New York University.

President F. E. Galbraith, '11, presided and acted as toastmaster. The following men were elected as Directors of the club to serve for three years: M. Sultz, '12; H. A. Bunn, '20; C. H. Boynton, '89; O. W. Eshbach, '15; G. F. Nordenholt, '14; T. B. Rights, '21; M. Mizel, '18.

The first speaker of the evening was "Assemblyman Puffenberger of Allentown, Pa.," or words to that effect. He

gave us a political speech in Pennsylvania Dutch (or its equivalent) that was a gem. I reckon the club put this on to lighten the coming gloom.

Percy Wendell was the first amateur speaker and he was followed by "Bosey". Both of them were pretty gloomy in regard to the prospects for the morrow's game. "Okey" felt just as gloomy, but being contrary, talked more optimistically and probably made an undeserved reputation as a prophet. The Lehigh team the next day certainly turned over a new leaf. I hope they turn over two next Saturday.

Then came the big event of the evening and if I could reproduce Professor Kennedy's speech, that would make the finest issue of the BULLETIN ever published. It was too good for me to give you a garbled account from memory. He is a great advocate of college athletics and a lover of football. He gave us a picture of football's proper place in the economy of a college and helped a lot of us to revamp our somewhat distorted relative values of a college's functions in training the mind, building character and fostering sport. All of these he held to be proper activities but painted a word picture that left no doubt in the mind of any intelligent listener as to their relative importance. Incidentally he sent us away with a clearer idea of what sport really is. His address was a masterpiece and fittingly closed a highly successful dinner.

Okey Busy Officiating

The New York *Herald-Tribune* printed the following squib which includes a bouquet for Okey that will have a pleasing fragrance to Lehigh alumni. [Mr. Okeson's articles on football appear exclusively in the LEHIGH ALUMNI BULLETIN. Don't miss them. Subscribe now.]

OFFICIALS WHO HOLD REGULAR JOBS

George Carens, the Boston expert, is authority for the statement that the four officials who had the Harvard-Dartmouth game, have had the same positions in that fixture for the last four years—Dr. Eddie O'Brien, Boston surgeon; W. R. Okeson, Lehigh alumnus and former player; Fred Murphy, New York lawyer and former Brown end, and H. C. McGrath, Boston clubman.

Practice makes perfect and the officiating in the Harvard-Dartmouth game was one of the best jobs you've ever seen. So well did the officials submerge themselves that you weren't aware they were there. Yet they ran the game with the utmost smoothness. There wasn't a hitch. They never were at a loss. They had the work at their fingertips. Individually, there are other officials as good as these. But as an officiating crew they were conspicuous by their efficiency and their very inconspicuousness.

The games in which Okey has and will officiate in this season are: Rutgers vs. Manhattan; Princeton vs. Amherst; Princeton vs. W. and L.; Yale vs. Dartmouth; Harvard vs. Dartmouth; Cornell vs. Columbia; Harvard vs. Princeton; Yale vs. Princeton; Holy Cross vs. Boston College.

LEHIGH MEN IN THE LIMELIGHT



Robinson, '24, gets Life Saving Medal

Harry G. Robinson, '24, was awarded the McCarter Medal given by the American Gas Association for heroism in reviving a fellow employee, who had been overcome by gas. Robinson's name was recommended for the honor by the Public Service Electric & Gas Company Officials, after he had saved the life of Henry Sandhausen, a fitter, who was overcome by gas on June 17, while at work in the meter room of one of the New York Public Service Plants. Casting aside any thought of personal safety, young Robinson scaled the side of a gas producing machine and carried the stricken workman to the ground floor on his back. He then removed him to the air and by the prone pressure method of resuscitation, revived him. While in college, Robinson was a member of the Track Squad, and the Cross-Country Team, President of the Mechanical Engineering Society, and a member of Tau Beta Pi.

Wieseman, '16, Wins Grand Prize of A. I. E. E.

R. W. Wieseman, '16, who was with the General Electrical Company, of Schenectady, has been awarded the Grand Prize by the A. I. E. E. for the best paper presented before any section of the institution during the year. The award was made June 22, at the annual convention of the A. I. E. E. at White Sulphur Springs, Va. The paper which won this distinction for Wieseman was entitled, "A Two Speed Salient Pole Synchronous Motor." In addition to the Grand Prize awarded, Wieseman recently shared honors with A. C. Nickle, also of the General Electric Company, for the best paper presented to the section of the institute.

Brodhead, '07, Organizes New Haven College

J. A. Brodhead, '07, has for some years been in charge of night school work conducted by the Y. M. C. A. in New Haven. Yale University has not cared to develop an evening program serving the people of the community under its own direct auspices, but it has encouraged the work by cooperating with the Y. M. C. A. and allowing the use of class rooms, laboratories and instructors. For six years this work was operated as the New Haven

Division of Northeastern University. The student enrollment is close to six hundred.

So successful is Brodhead's work, that last spring it was incorporated as New Haven College. The Sheffield Scientific School is cooperating in facilitating instruction along engineering lines. The assistance is given through making available class rooms, for instruction purposes, and through the large number of Yale Professors who lend their services. The new college offers courses in Commerce and Finance as well as engineering.

Horner, '98, Heads Tool Company

The following account of L. S. Horner's recent association with the Niles-Bement-Pond Company is reprinted from the New Haven, Conn., *Journal Courier*.

An official statement by the chairman of the board of directors of the Niles-Bement-Pond Co. was made recently in New York City, announcing the election of Col. Leonard S. Horner as president of the company and a member of the board of directors. The headquarters of the company are 111 Broadway. The retirement of Col. Horner as vice-president and manager of sales of the Acme Wire Company was recently announced.

The Niles-Bement-Pond Company is one of the largest combinations of machine tool companies. Among its subsidiary companies are the Pratt & Whitney Co., of Hartford; the Niles Tool Works, of Hamilton, Ohio; Niles Crane Corporation, of Philadelphia; Ridgway Machine Co., of Ridgway, Pa.; Niles-Bement Co., of Massachusetts; Niles Gear Co., of New York City, a company in Rio De Janeiro, and two companies in Dundas, Ontario.

Leonard S. Horner was born in Warrenton, Virginia, and was early schooled locally and at a military academy. He graduated as an electrical engineer at Lehigh University in 1898. He then served with the American Telegraph and Telephone Company as a construction engineer and was with the Crocker-Wheeler Company as electrical engineer and sales manager for a period of years. He is a director of it at the present time. It was from this company that Mr. Horner came to the Acme Wire Company in 1908 to be sales manager, being made vice-president in 1911. During the eighteen years to the present the increase in the volume of business has been twelve-fold.

Mr. Horner's activities have been many. He is a director of the Pratt & Whitney Co., of Hartford, and of the

Over Equipment Company. He is a vice-president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce. He is a counsellor of the United States Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Board of Aviation, one of its important committees. Mr. Horner has always been in demand for organization work, his enthusiasm and disinterested zeal carrying all before it. He is a speaker of much lucidity and force. His constructive work with the industrial division of the Community Chest won him much praise.

Col. Horner served in the Spanish War of 1898, joining at Troy, Troop "A," the crack New York cavalry organization, as artificer (saddle maker and horse shoer). He served at Camp and Newport News and in Porto Rico. This troop had a noble record, many of its members today being men of distinction in New York City. In Porto Rico young Horner served in the body guard of Gen. Miles and was present at the surrender of the Spaniards. Mustered out in December of 1898.

In the World War he enlisted in the Signal Corps, Air Service Division, in June, 1917. He was commissioned major and was one of the eight men who organized this division for the design and development of manufacturing facilities and production of Liberty engines, airplanes, airplane machine guns and all airplane accessories. Col. Horner had charge of machine guns and accessories divisions for eight months, when he was promoted to be lieutenant colonel and made chief of staff to the commanding officer of aircraft production in the air service. Col. Horner was mustered out in January, 1919, having been "cited" by the British Government for meritorious service.

Mr. Horner's work will be in New York City, but he will continue his residence in New Haven for the present.

Leighton, '21, Honored in Chile

Tom Leighton, '21, writes to friends in New York as follows:

"I arrived in Valparaiso (Chile) the first week in February and shortly afterwards was asked to take the place of Prof. Berthold Koerting, head of the mining and metallurgical department in the Engineering School of the University of Chile (in Santiago), and after some insistence on the part of the Dean I accepted the position — this is how I became a Professor!"

"I have an office in the Arvista Building and I spend most of my time there studying for my classes (Metallurgical Problems a la 'Plug' included), where also I hope to take on some consulting work in mining and

metallurgy. Also, the Sociedad Nacional De Minería (National Mining Society) elected me a director.

"'Cucho' Elguin, '21 also, has his office, as manager of his family's copper properties (Comunidad Minera Elguin) next door — of course, I see him frequently.

"I wish to be remembered to my Campus friends."

ED. NOTE.—Leighton is a graduate C.E. of the University of Chile and has the distinction of having finished his E.M. course at Lehigh in one year.

Officers of Technical Societies

Lehigh men have been sought for important offices in the various technical societies this fall. Charles M. Schwab, Hon. '20, and one of our Trustees, was elected President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. J. H. Brillhart, '04, and H. O. Dufour, '96, were both chosen for directors of the A. S. C. E., giving Lehigh a representation of two out of the nine directors. Prof J. L. Beaver, '04, has been nominated for vice-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Fort Pitt's Liberty Bell

Around this neck-of-the-woods the question that eventually pops up is, Have you been to the Sesqui? If you have, you will have seen the giant liberty bell that forms the gate-way to the exposition grounds. This novel piece of steel construction is a product of the Fort Pitt Bridge Works and, we expect, largely the child of N. G. Smith, '06, who is designing manager of the company. The bell weighs 80,000 pounds, is 40 feet high and 51 feet in diameter at the base and is supported on trestles 82 feet above Broad Street in Philadelphia, the trestles resting on towers 80 feet high. It is illuminated in three colors by 26,000 lights. The whole job cost \$100,000.

Commons Now Replaced by Drown Hall Cafeteria

Once more the University has provided a pleasant, economical dining room on the Campus for students, this time in the basement of Drown Hall, known as the Lehigh University Cafeteria. Since the Commons was closed because of lack of patronage, there has been no eating place on the campus and students have flocked down town to Pete's, Fritz's, Phil's or what have you for meals. Now, with the Commons remodelled as an Armory, but with the basement of Drown Hall left vacant by the removal of the Supply Bureau to Memorial Hall, an attractive restaurant has been arranged there, convenient to all student centers.

The new cafeteria is operated by a veteran restaurateur at his own risk, although the University maintains a close supervision over sanitary conditions and quality of food. The cafeteria is open from 6 a.m. until 11 p.m., so that in addition to regular meals it is catering to many of those aching voids that develop along about 10 p.m. when a fellow begins to nod over calculus.

Northeastern Pennsylvania Club Holds Marine Smoker

The Westmoreland Club was the scene of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Lehigh Club's first smoker of the year on October 13. Master of ceremonies was Edgar Schweitzer, '07, president of the club, who called upon many of the members to rise and give impromptu speeches.

A talk in which he compared the old days of college life and the present was given by W. R. Bray, '10, of the Mining and Mechanical Institute of Freeland. Con O'Donnell, former president of Penn State Players, told some humorous stories in a pleasing manner.

The following members of the committee made arrangements for the din-

ner meeting: Edgar Schweitzer, chairman; Miles Speece, Gilbert J. Jacobosky, Atherton Bowen, Edward J. Garra, John Constine, Paul Warriner.

Scholastic Rank by Living Groups For Last Term

The following scholastic ratings for the second term of the year 1925-26 were obtained by averaging the weighted averages of the men in each group; the letter grades being evaluated as follows: A, 5; B, 3; C, 2; D, 1; E, F, 0. Within each rank the arrangement is merely alphabetical.

RANK	AVERAGE	GROUP OR GROUPS
1	2.46	Section A
2	2.25	Price Hall
3	2.06	Section C
	2.06	Section D
4	2.13	Delta Theta
	2.07	ALL DORMITORIES
5	2.03	Phi Sigma Delta
6	1.98	Sigma Alpha Mu
7	1.96	Section E
8	1.92	Section B
9	1.84	Sigma Phi
10	1.83	Town Group
11	1.81	Delta Tau Delta
12	1.79	Leonard Hall
	1.77	ENTIRE UNIVERSITY
13	1.70	Delta Upsilon
14	1.67	Phi Delta Pi
15	1.64	Theta Xi
	1.64	Lehigh Ivy Club
16	1.62	Theta Kappa Phi
17	1.61	Phi Sigma Kappa
	1.61	Alpha Tau Omega
	1.60	ALL FRATERNITIES
18	1.60	Sigma Phi Epsilon
	1.60	Phi Gamma Delta
	1.60	Kappa Alpha
19	1.59	Phi Delta Theta
20	1.58	Sigma Chi
21	1.55	Alpha Chi Rho
22	1.54	Sigma Nu
23	1.53	Kappa Sigma
24	1.46	Delta Phi
25	1.40	Pi Lambda Phi
26	1.38	Chi Psi
27	1.36	Chi Phi
28	1.31	Theta Delta Chi
30	1.18	Beta Theta Pi
29	1.21	Psi Upsilon

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS FOUNDER'S DAY, OCTOBER 6, 1926

	Seniors		Juniors		Sophomores		Freshmen		Specials		Totals	
	'25	'26	'25	'26	'25	'26	'25	'26	'25	'26	'25	'26
Arts and Science.....	25	41	54	63	80	84	136	185	1	1	296	374
Business Administration....	47	38	40	60	89	87	125	151	2	1	303	337
Civil Engineering.....	23	24	29	37	47	44	70	81	....	....	169	186
Mechanical Engineering.....	34	26	27	16	41	15	41	43	1	1	144	101
Metallurgical Engineering.	3	11	12	4	5	6	7	7	....	1	27	29
Mining Engineering.....	24	16	16	8	10	11	13	9	1	....	64	44
Electrical Engineering.....	29	38	44	39	60	50	104	92	....	....	237	219
Chemistry .....	....	1	2	2	....	3	2	4	....	....	4	10
Chemical Engineering.....	23	22	21	27	27	29	33	28	....	....	104	106
Engineering Physics.....	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	....	....	5	8
Industrial Engineering.....	....	2	1	14	9	22	26	35	....	....	36	73
B.A. and E.M.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
*Engineering .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	24	....	....	14	24
	211	220	247	271	369	355	572	661	5	4	1404	1511

* No tentative preference as to curriculum expressed.



A Paul Revere Signal

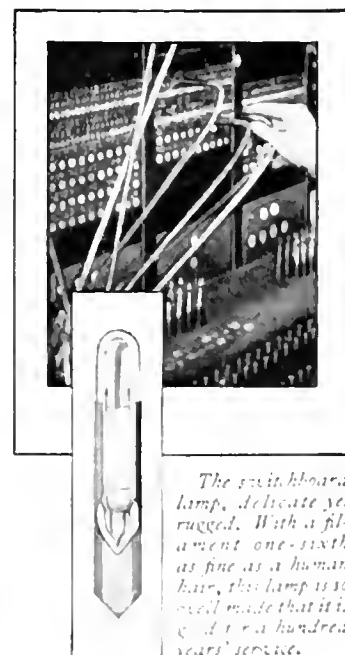
.....every time you telephone

The signal lamp in Old North Church flashed its message to Paul Revere. So the lamp in a telephone switchboard signals the operator when you lift the receiver off the hook.

This tiny switchboard lamp, with over ten million like it, is a vital part of the nation's telephone system— a little thing, but carrying a big responsibility. As your representative at the telephone exchange

it instantly summons the ever alert operator to answer your call.

Making these lamps, millions of them every year, is one of the many Western Electric functions. From lamp to switchboard, every one of the 110,000 individual parts must be carefully made and fitted together to do its share in the vast telephone plant — a manufacturing job unequalled in diversity and intricacy.



The switchboard lamp, delicate yet rugged. With a filament one-sixth as fine as a human hair, this lamp is so well made that it is good for a hundred years' service.



Western Electric

SINCE 1882 MANUFACTURERS FOR THE BELL SYSTEM



PERSONALS

DEATHS

Charles H. Hoxworth, '75

Charles Henry Hoxworth died suddenly at his home in Oakland, California, on July 30, 1926. Hoxworth was an accountant with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company in San Francisco. Prior to engaging in accounting work, he was for some time located in Allentown on the staff of the City Surveyor.

Edwin F. Hafford, '84

Word has just been received that Edwin Franklin Hafford has been dead several years. He was graduated in Civil Engineering and lived in Leighton, Pa.

James Hollis Wells, '85

James Hollis Wells, '85, former commander of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard, who led a battalion of that regiment in the battle of San Juan Hill, and for many years was a member of Clinton & Russell, architects, 100 Maiden Lane, New York, died September 24, at his home, 56 Gifford Street, Jersey City, at the age of 63.

Colonel Wells was by birth an Englishman, a grandson of Richard Hollis, Cornet of the King's Dragoon Guards at the battle of Waterloo. He came here as a boy and in 1885 was graduated from Lehigh as a civil engineer. From 1887 to 1889 he was general inspector of pavements in New York, and joined Clinton & Russell after a brief period with other firms.

He had a share in the designing and construction of many of the chief buildings in New York, among them the Mutual Life, Hudson Terminal, Broad Exchange, United States Express, Whitehall, Hotel Astor and the Aphorpe Apartments. He was President of the Realty Company of New Jersey and a director of the Trust Company of New Jersey and the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America.

After his enlistment in the Seventh Regiment, in 1891, Colonel Wells devoted thirty-one years to military service.

Colonel Wells was Adjutant of the United States Rifle Team that won the Palma trophy at Bisley, England, in 1903. He belonged to the Engineers', Railroad, Whitehall and Carteret Clubs, Sigma Phi Fraternity, and was a past master of Bunting Masonic Lodge and a member of many engineering and military societies. He married Belle Porter White in 1894. They had one son, Richmond Wells.

The following editorial from the *Jersey Journal* indicates the esteem in

which Wells was held by his associates:

"Col. J. Hollis Wells, who died last night at the age of sixty-three, was a born builder. He never attempted to shine in the field of politics, but he knew how to rear splendid structures that beautified and gave tone and prestige to the communities that were fortunate to have the edifices.

"The Hudson Terminal building, the Mutual Life, the Hotel Astor in New York, many apartment houses of superior design, and the Trust Company of New Jersey building at Journal Square were just a few of the structures that his fertile brain helped to design. His mind conceived big things and his restless energy helped to carry them out.

"In the field of building and engineering, Col. Wells showed the same courage and daring that had marked his valiant career in Cuba. There, during the Spanish-American War in those torrid days of 1898, he assumed the leadership of a battalion and amid a deadly shell-fire and the devastating work of the Spanish sharpshooters, he led up San Juan hill and to victory the plucky band that had followed his lead."

John I. Riegel, '92

John Ira Riegel died on July 6, 1924. Riegel was graduated as a Civil Engineer and maintained a consulting engineering practice in Scranton at the time of his death.

John T. Vivian, '05

John Taylor Vivian died August 16, 1926, in Washington, D. C. Vivian was born and raised in Easton and attended Lehigh for only a year, then went to George Washington University to study dentistry. At the time of his death he was rated as one of the best dentists in the capitol city. He is survived by his wife, two sons, as well as two sisters and a brother. He was buried in Arlington Mausoleum.

MARRIAGES

Class of 1917

Eugene Leavitt Jenness to Miss Priscilla Wamboldt McPherson, on October 7, at Kingston, Pa.

Class of 1919

Anson Wolfinger DeVout to Miss Alice Geraldine Lippincott, on October 16, at Moorestown, N. J.

Class of 1921

Lathrop Bevan to Miss Beatrice Marian Morgan, on October 9, 1926, in Roanoke, Va.

Class of 1923

Charles Henry Israel to Miss Marian Reinoehl, of Philadelphia, on June 19, 1926, at Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Class of 1924

Frank Taylor Bumbaugh to Miss Ethel Maude McClain, on October 9, at Mount Union, Pa.

Class of 1925

John R. Waltman to Miss Lucille Leighton Thornburg, daughter of Prof. C. L. Thornburg, on October 9, at Bethlehem, Pa., in Packer Memorial Chapel.

Class of 1926

Robert L. Trainer to Miss Georgine McGarr, on October 16, at Bethlehem, Pa. They will make their home at 809 Sanford Ave., Newark, N. J. Trainer is in the contracting business with his father in Irvington, N. J.

BIRTHS

Class of 1911

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert P. Spooner, of Bethlehem, a son, William Henry, on September 12, 1926.

Class of 1921

Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Wilson, of Trenton, N. J., a son, Alvin Turner Wilson, Jr., on October 13, 1926.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Richards, of Wayne, Pa., a daughter, Clara Ristine, on October 23, 1926.

Class of 1923

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Truman W. Eshbach, of Harrisburg, Pa., a son, David Albert, on October 11, 1926.

PERSONALS

Class of 1877

David N. McBrier recently retired as president of the Erie Steam Shovel Co. and has been succeeded by his brother. McBrier will continue to make his home in Erie, Pa., at 306 W. Sixth St., but has given up active business entirely.

Class of 1886

Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal announces the removal of his office to 18 W. 72nd St., New York City.

GOHEEN

Paint Engineers

REDUCE PLANT MAINTENANCE COSTS WITH

Galvanum
FOR GALVANIZED IRON
TRADE MARK

Galvanum is the one and only paint that can be satisfactorily applied directly to galvanized iron without the use of acid wash, priming coat or weathering—and stays on!

Galvanum Paint protects countless structures throughout the World, under the most trying conditions and will not crack, peel or flake off.

Can be applied with equal success over previously painted galvanized iron.

Galvanum Paint can be applied by brush or spray, and has excellent coverage of 500 to 600 square feet per gallon. It has been used with uniform success on exterior and interior work, under every conceivable condition, for over 38 years.



Goheen Paint Engineers have, since 1888, brought the study, manufacture, and application of paint to a degree of scientific attainment that makes their knowledge, service and products of the utmost value to commerce and industry. Today, among the 30 standard Goheen paint products are specific-purpose paints that will exactly meet the most rigid protective requirements. Write us for information, prices and color cards.



GOHEEN CORPORATION of N. J.

Paint Engineers Since 1888

Newark, N. J.

A Standard Paint for Every Purpose

MILL WHITE

Interior White



For Hot Surfaces

Old Honesty
TRADE MARK

For Wood Surfaces

CONCREWALTUM PAINT
TRADE MARK

For Concrete Surfaces

HIGHWAY RED
TRADE MARK

Red Lead Paint for Priming
IRON AND STEEL

Highway Red is ideal as a priming coat on all iron and steel work. It forms a perfect, inhibitive film, so no corrosion or rusting of the metal can set in. Highway Red in the No. 21 shade has all the advantages of a Red Lead primer, with none of its disadvantages.

HIGHWAY RED is a chemically combined Red Lead Paint, to which certain special ingredients have been added to retain all of the good properties of Red Lead, with the objectionable features eliminated.

By our special curing process, whitening and non-uniformity of the film is eliminated.

Due to the fact that HIGHWAY RED, No. 21, is both inhibitive and protective, it is especially recommended as a first coat for steel, as it does not discolor or deteriorate while the steel is waiting for erection, or before the field coat is applied.

Because of its composition and fine suspension features HIGHWAY RED has a large coverage, when applied either by brush or spray. HIGHWAY RED is also supplied in the No. 22 red lead shade.

CARBONIZING COATING
TRADE MARK

Finishing Coat
FOR IRON AND STEEL

For all iron and steel work, Carbonizing Coating absolutely protects the metal against rust and corrosion, because its chemically combined ingredients create an elastic, durable coating. Made in a large variety of colors.

Carbonizing Coating is a non-conductor of electricity, contains no rust stimulants, prevents electrolysis and withstands attack from the weather, acids, gases and fumes, which are found about steel mills, coke plants, foundries and large industrial properties.

Class of 1888

C. Philip Coleman, formerly president of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, is now Chairman of the Board of Directors of the same corporation.

Class of 1889

Justice C. Cornelius, formerly chief draftsman for William Wharton, Jr., & Co., in Easton, Pa., is now associated with the Easton Car and Construction Co.

Class of 1895

J. B. Townsend, '95, stopped in the office on October 9, on his way back to Houston, Texas. He and his wife motored from there and picked up his brother-in-law, J. H. Phillips, '95, of Glen Ridge, N. J., and his wife and took them with him to New England. Townsend is district chairman of the Greater Lehigh Fund campaign in Texas.

Class of 1900

It's been a big and busy year for Joseph A. Steinmetz, as Secretary of Aviation for the Sesqui-Centennial Committee Aeronautics, and then Secretary of the "National Air Races, 1926," which events were held September 14th to 21st.

In all over 300,000 miles were flown and many records broken by aviators of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and Airmen of civilian, air mail and commercial status, participating in some 200 entries.

A great and successful demonstration of "America First in the Air" with a perfect record of no accidents and no one hurt.

Major "Joe" as official factotum was assigned to receive and entertain numerous celebrities visiting the Air Races, and among the guests in his Private Box we noticed Gloria Swanson and her Marquis and "Trudy" Ederle, the Channel Swimmer Championess, and Generals and Admirals, and high tops and "Bill" Mitchell, of air scrap fame, and many other lesser lights.

Class of 1901

Tim Burns, superintendent of the Lackawanna plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Buffalo, N. Y., was seriously hurt in a motor boat accident last month. In company with two of his friends, Tim piloted his own motor boat on Lake Erie and ran into a big canal barge, which showed no light.

Burns was thrown over the stern by the impact, being cut badly and injured about the face. His two friends were in the cabin at the time. Tim had sufficient strength left to steer the boat back to the dock. In trying to turn on a light at the dock, he keeled over and fell into the water, the contact with the water brought him back to his senses and he was pulled out by his friends and removed to the hospital, where it was discovered that his jaw was fractured in three places. It took six or seven stitches to close the gashes made by the cuts from the glass of a pair of binoculars he had been carrying.

The following clipping is taken from "P. T. M.", a magazine published by the General Electric Co. in the interests of former members of their testing department:

"James C. Ryan, on Test in 1901, was recently appointed General Sales Manager of the International General Electric Company. He will have his headquarters at Schenectady.

"In 1904, three years after he entered the Testing Department, Mr. Ryan joined the Foreign Department Engineering Division of the I. G. E. In 1910 he was placed in charge of the Far East Section of the Foreign Department and when the International Company was organized in 1919 he was made Sales Manager of the Department of the Far East. In 1922 he was sent

for an extended visit to Japan, China, and the Philippines. In 1925 he spent another six months traveling in those countries, reviewing the market conditions and extending his personal acquaintance."

John W. Shaeffer sailed for an extended trip abroad on behalf of the Koppers Company, last month. His itinerary includes China, where he is planning a small '01 reunion with Te-Ching Yen.

Class of 1903

We remember reading last June, accounts of the imprisonment of five men in a mine near Salem, Ky., and of their dramatic rescue, but it was not until recently that we learned that Jack Fuller, president of the Franklin Fluorspar Co., was largely responsible for the rescue. The details of his part in this incident are told on page 20.

N. H. Heck, chief of the division of terrestrial magnetism for the U. S. Geodetic Survey, is at present in Honolulu and will later go to Japan, returning to Washington early in December.

Charlie Lattig has been appointed coach of the lacrosse team for this year. Charlie succeeds Bill O'Neill, who has been in charge of the stick wielders for several seasons. Charlie has maintained his interest in the game ever since graduating and has kept in close touch with the squad every spring, serving voluntarily as an assistant coach.

Class of 1905

Billy Estes was recently elected President of the adjunct staff of St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem.

Class of 1906

C. F. Gilmore, Correspondent, Pittsburgh, Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.

M. William Nolan, better known as "Pat", is a valuation expert for the United States Government. He has been employed on some of the biggest income tax return investigations the Government has undertaken in recent years.

Paul R. Van Dwyne, ten second man in college days, is a member of the firm of Lehlbach & Van Dwyne, counsellors-at-law, Newark, N. J. (And he wouldn't cover ten yards in ten seconds now unless there were a fee simple at the other end.)

C. S. Stauffer, formerly located in the Mid-West, now is located in Stowe, Pa., in the employ of Stanley G. Flagg and Co., Founders and manufacturers.

Chester J. Langdon is secretary and treasurer of the Langdon Coal Company, with headquarters in Huntingdon, Pa.

H. C. Dent is associated with the Dent Hardware Company, at Fullerton, Pa.

Ben Root heads the B. M. Root Company in York, Pa., makers of multiple boring machines, lumber hoists, saw tables, gears and special machines.

Tom Fear, General Superintendent of the Inland Collieries Company at Indiana, has joined the Consolidated Coal Co., which operates 104 mines in the West Virginia Coal Fields. He will be located in Fairmount, W. Va. At a

• NO •

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farewell dinner given in the company club house at Indianola, he was presented with a handsome watch by his former employees. Fear joined the Inland Collieries Co. in 1917, after serving in the U. S. Steel Corporation at Birmingham, Ala. He was placed in charge of building the mining camp and development of the Inland properties. Today he is referred to as the man who built Indianola, one of the most modern mining towns in the country and the home of the largest shaft mine in the district. Fear is rated as one of the best informed men in the bituminous district. He is inventor of several machines used in the rock dusting of mines, coal loading devices and other equipment that is cutting the cost of coal production.

Marcus M. Farley is secretary of the Duplex Printing Press Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Class of 1907

A. B. Grubmeyer, who was with the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, is a member of their commercial department and is located in Allentown, at the company's Hamilton Street office.

Edwin M. McNally has recently returned from Colorado, where he has been investigating the shale oil industry for the interests with whom he is associated.

Martin Schmid, formerly assistant general manager of sales of the United Alloy Steel Corp. in Canton, Ohio, has become associated with the Central Alloy Steel Corp. in Massillon, Ohio.

Class of 1908

J. Christian Barth, formerly located in Philadelphia with the Electric Service Supplies Co., has moved to Chicago, where he is associated with the W. P. Williamson Advertising Service of 3501 Addison Street.

Class of 1909

Edward J. Sterner has severed his connection with the Bethlehem Steel Company and has moved to Pittsburgh, where he is connected with the Ladd Water Tube Boiler Co. in the First National Bank Building. He is making his home in Swissdale, Pa.

Class of 1910

John S. Byerly is custodian of vaults in the State Treasury Department in Harrisburg.

Class of 1912

Thomas F. Hickey is with the United States Mortgage and Title Company of New Jersey, located at 972 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Class of 1913

William E. McComas was appointed district engineer of the Portland Cement Association's Philadelphia Office, 1315 Walnut St., on October 1. After graduating from Lehigh, McComas held various engineering positions with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and State Roads Commission of Maryland, but was employed by the Portland Cement Company in May, 1915. Except for a short period in the war, when he served as first-lieutenant and then as captain in the heavy artillery, he has been connected with the Association since that time.

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Hotel Bethlehem, November 19, 7 P. M.

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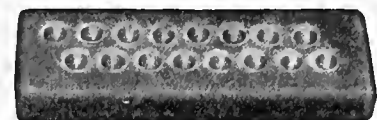
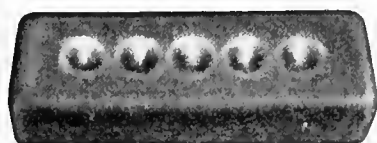
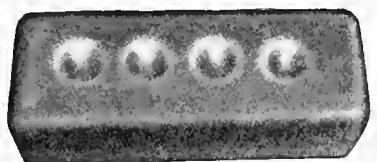
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Class of 1914

Dennis Kavanaugh, who has been professor of mechanical engineering at Clemson A. & M. College in South Carolina for several years, has left there to join the faculty of the post-graduate school of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. While at Clemson, Kavanaugh turned out some young engineers who have since landed with the Bethlehem Steel Company and are reported to be giving a good account of themselves. He was also very active in extra-curriculum activities at Clemson and his departure is widely regretted there.

Sam Quast is working for the Philadelphia Electric Co. at Tenth and Chestnut Sts., in their operating divising and living at 6448 Woodcrest Ave.

Class of 1916

William A. Canuon is with McClintic-Marshall in the Oliver Building in Pittsburgh.

Zip Volkhardt left the Budd Manufacturing Co., of Philadelphia, to take a job with the Curtis Publishing Co. last spring. He told us about this at the reunion but we forgot to mention it in the BULLETIN, and are, therefore, passing it on for the benefit of those who were not at 16's "tinth."

Class of 1917

Nick Carter, who resigned as head of the analytical department of the Monsanto Chemical Works in St. Louis, has taken a position with the Sharples Solvents Corp. of Philadelphia and is located in Charleston, W. Va.

Frank L. Magee stopped in the office on October 4, combining a business trip with a little friendly visit. Maggy is working for the Aluminum Company of America and was recently transferred from Albany, where he was manager of the Salem Office, to the plant at Massena, N. Y.

Class of 1919

F. J. G. Duck, who has been teaching metallurgy at Lehigh for the last two years, resigned this fall to accept a position as Assistant Editor of *Coal Age*, a McGraw-Hill publication. He is living at 34 Kearny St., Newark, N. J.

Zip Wagner is with McClintic-Marshall Construction Co. in their Chicago Office in the First National Bank Building.

Class of 1920

Max Brooks is located in Bridgeville, with the Vanadium Corporation of America, as research metallurgist.

R. W. Danzer is located in Weirsdale, Fla., where he is engaged in the fruit growing business.

Roland J. Ross is working for Redmond & Co., investment securities, of 1427 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Bill Schlasman in another of the A. T. & T. Lehigh men who has been transferred to the newly organized Vitaphone Corp., which is producing the popular new "talking-movies." Bill's headquarters are in Warner's Theatre, 526 Broadway, and he is living in Brooklyn, at 179 Congress St.

Sam Shipley is responsible for a mighty fine present to our Chemistry Department, an apparatus for the rapid electro-deposition method of quantitative analysis, presented by Sam's company, the York Mfg. Co., and made in their shops. "Dief" is mighty proud of it (and of Sam too, incidentally).

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver Henry Rogers, of Northumberland Avenue, Pittsburgh, recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Analdean Rogers (Mount Holyoke, '25), to Lloyd Hornbostel, of Pittsburgh, and Torrington, Conn.

Class of 1921

Bob Billinger left the Lehigh Department of Chemistry this year to take graduate work at Yale. He is laboratory assistant in the Sterling Chemistry Laboratory.

Walter C. King is with the Koppers Co. in Pittsburgh, with offices in the Union Trust Building.

Punk Walker has recently taken a position with the Bridge Division of the Pennsylvania State Highway Department. Harrisburg is his headquarters.

Class of 1922

Fred F. Bergdoll, who served his internship at the Allentown Hospital, is now practicing in York, Pa., where both his office and home are at 1034 N. George St.

G. D. Davis, who is with the Otis Elevator Co., was recently transferred from their construction department in Buffalo to the New York Sales Office of the company at 260 Eleventh Ave.

F. E. Huber, formerly on the faculty at the College of Charleston, at Charleston, S. C., has accepted a position as Assistant in Metallurgy in Southwestern University, in Memphis, Tenn., this fall.

John H. Neumeyer is working for the Northampton National Bank at Easton.

Harvey Zinszer is acting professor of physics in Mississippi State College for Women in Columbus, Mississippi, this year. He left Indiana University to accept this position.

Class of 1923

George S. Koch, who is vice-president of the Southland Electric Company in Washington, writes to announce the opening of a fine new factory in Alexandria, Va.

H. A. Rohrer, formerly with the Pennsylvania Railroad in Altoona, has recently taken a position with the Armstrong Cork Company in Lancaster, Pa.

Thomas C. Smith is engineer of Air Conditioning with the American Chiclo Co. in Long Island City.

Class of 1924

Bob Allan is in the shoe business in Jermyn, Pa.

Edwin L. Mack is with the Allentown Bobbin Works in Allentown, Pa.

Russ Metzner receives his M.B.A. from Harvard last June and is now associated with the Guaranty Company, 140 Broadway New York City, in the investment advisory department.

Jan Rice, who was teaching mathematics in State College last year, has accepted a position as instructor at Princeton and is living in Rocky Hill, N. J.

Milt Roth, who spent some time as industrial gas representative for the Allentown-Bethlehem Gas Co., is now associated with Dillon Read & Co., in Huntingdon, Pa. Address, 304 Washington St.

Pete Stanffer, who was last heard from in Reading, where he was with the Consumers' Gas Company, is now

located in Charleston, S. C., with the Charleston Consolidated Railway and Lighting Co.

E. K. Walter is working for Gross-Brennan, Inc., 314 Madison Ave., New York City. We take it that this company is subsidiary to Stromberg Telephone Company, makers of well-known radio receiving sets.

Graham Wentz, who put in a couple of years of graduate work in the chemistry department at Lehigh, is now doing very well with the Chester Enameling Co., in Chester, Pa.

F. C. Stille, who is with the National Tube Company, was recently assigned to their Philadelphia office in the Widener Building.

Bill Wooldridge is also with the National Tube Company, but is located in Pittsburgh, in the Metallurgical Department.

Class of 1925

Charlie Geho is working for the Hudson Coal Company, in Scranton, as a chemist.

Morgan F. Herman is an auditor in the income tax unit in the Bureau of Internal Revenue in Washington. He is living at 1736 G St., N. W.

Jimmie Law is with the Magee Carpet Company, in Bloomsburg, Pa.

Paul Lawall is taking the Student Training Course of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, and is living at the Y. M. C. A. there.

Murray Metten is located in Asheville, N. C., and is very well pleased with his job with E. W. Grove, Investments and Real Estate.

John A. Myers is engineer with the Bailey Meter Co. At present he is located in York, Pa., living at 265 W. Jackson St.

Rodgers Neely is doing research work for the A. H. Balliet Corp., in Allentown, and is living at the Y. M. C. A. there.

B. R. Rhoades is treasurer of the R. W. Rhoades Metaline Co., Inc., of 62 West Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

Luther C. Wurster, who is with the Bell Telephone Co., in Harrisburg, is an engineer in their transmission department.

Class of 1926

Bob Adams, who is living in Philadelphia, was operated on for appendicitis in September.

C. N. Allard is with the Northern Peru Mining and Smelting Company and expects to be in South America for the next three years. At the present time he is in Chilote, Peru.

Gus Althouse is apprentice engineer with the Duquesne Light Company, in Pittsburgh, and is living at the downtown branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Bill Applegate is with the New York Telephone Company of New York and commutes from Red Bank, N. J.

Joe Bachman is taking a training course at the Edison Lamp Works in Harrison, N. J. He is living in Orange, N. J.

Day Bell is working for the Weirton Steel Company at Weirton, W. Va. His first job was with a surveying gang, laying out a new plant. ("Don't tell Windy," he whispers.) He is living at the Y. M. C. A. in Steubenville, Ohio.

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Jims Bigley is refrigerating engineer with the Servel Corp. in Atlanta, Ga.

Jimmy Broome is operating the United Delivery Company, a consolidated Parcel Delivery for retail stores in Scranton.

Dave Buell is taking the training course with the United States Gypsum Company in Oakfield, New York.

Chink Buening is apprentice engineer with the Duquesne Light Company, in Pittsburgh, and is living at the Y. M. C. A., at Third and Wood Sts.

Russ Burgess is engineer at the Rankin Plant of the McClintic-Marshall Construction Co., of Pittsburgh. He is living at 6842 Thomas Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bill Cottman is with the Servel Corporation, in Chicago. His headquarters are at 230 S. Clark St.

Walter M. Cree is with Dill & Collins Co., of Philadelphia.

Paul K. Cressman is a member of the faculty of the department of germanic languages at the University of Illinois.

Clyde Davis is manager of the Pennsylvania Cafeteria and Food Products Co. in St. Petersburg Fla.

L. M. Dutt is working as chemist for the E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., at their Harrison Plant in Philadelphia. Duttie is living at 1131 S. 46th St.

Ed. Faga is a member of the Business Training Course of the General Electric Company, in Schenectady.

Russ Flammer is also taking this course and he is living with Ed at 11 S. Church St., Schenectady.

F. G. Frey stopped in the office the other day and advises us that he is now working for the Anthracite Coal Company, with headquarters at 1120 Atlantic Building, Philadelphia.

Thomas F. Griffiths is assistant superintendent of the American Magnesia & Covering Co., at their Plymouth Meeting, Pa., plant.

George Haefeker is associated with N. W. Ayer & Son, Advertising Agents, in their office at 308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Tubs Haltzman is draftsman with McClintic-Marshall Construction Co. in Pottstown, Pa., and is living at the Y. M. C. A. there.

Chuck Hess is salesman for the Dravo-Doyle Company, reporting to their Pittsburgh office at 310 Penn Ave. He is living in Coraopolis, at 1515 Ridge Ave.

Frank G. Kear is research assistant in the department of electrical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

George I. Lang is with William Lang's Sons, Evergreen Pickling Works, of 1726 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

Bill Laramy is teaching in the high school in Huntingdon, Pa.

George Law is assistant in chemistry at Yale and is doing graduate work in chemistry there.

A. I. McFarlan is with the York Manufacturing Co., in York, Pa.

Louis A. McLean is in the lumber and millwork business in Chester, Pa., with his headquarters at Fifth and Fulton Sts.

Mickey Miller is working for the Grand Rapids Show Case Company, in Baltimore. He is living at 1100 N. Carrollton Ave.

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Pottstown, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Reading, Pa.
Stroudsburg, Pa.
Williamsport, Pa.
Williamstown, N. J.

Don Mong is working for the Mutual Telephone Co. in Erie, in the public relations department.

Howard H. Rapp is attending Harvard and rooming in Perkins Hall, Cambridge.

J. H. Rickerich is adjustment manager for Butler Bros., of 495 Broadway, New York City.

Ed. Rigg is with the International General Electric Company, in Schenectady, and is another of the Lehigh delegation who bunk at 11 S. Church St.

Harry F. Sarson is in the advertising business in New York City, with headquarters in the advertising club at 23 Park Ave.

Hungry Schmidt is with the Morris County Crushed Stone Company, 17 South St., Morristown, N. J.

Phil Shaheen is mopping up in New Jersey real estate and on the side is developing a market for "Absorbol", the magic oil of a million uses.

John Shellenberger is working as Bridge Draftsman with the New Jersey State Highway Development in Jersey City.

E. M. Signer is in the jewelry business, at 1017 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.

Doug Smith is director of athletics and instructor of modern languages at West Nottingham Academy, in Colora, Md.

Gilbert R. Smith is cost clerk with the Jeddo-Highland Coal Co., in Jeddo, Pa.

Jack Travis is studying at the General Theological Seminary, in New York City.

T. C. Weston is test engineer with the Philadelphia Electric Company and is living at 210 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia.

Benny Weinstein is instructor of physical education at the Roosevelt Junior High School, in Altoona, Pa. He is also helping to coach the football team.

Bill Widdowfield is cadet engineer with the Public Service Electric Co., in Newark.

A Business Man's View of the College Educational Problem and Its Solution

(Continued from page 15)

versities are furnishing education at somewhat less than half its cost. Serious recommendations have been made to limit the fees of endowed universities to an amount sufficient to cover only the salary roll of the personnel, depending upon endowment income for the balance of the operating cost. With the tax supported universities little doubt can exist as to their responsibility to furnish education at a minimum cost.

This, then, was the conception until the World War profoundly changed economically the status of all institutions of higher learning. The close of the Nineteenth Century saw a greatly increased interest in educational matters which was further stimulated by the War itself. The total attendance increased from 1890 to 1920 over 234 per cent. This increase continues and will continue as long as the United States is prosperous. Coincident therewith the cost of living increased 165 per cent.

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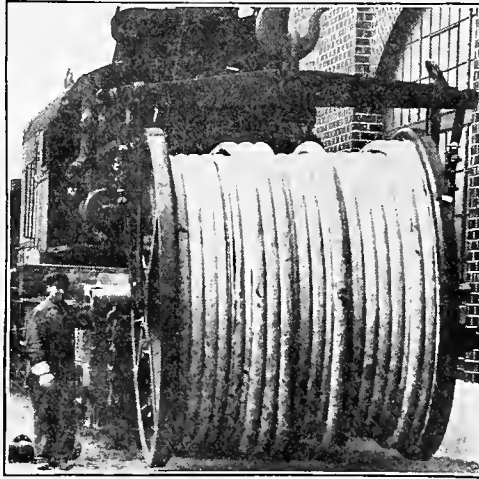
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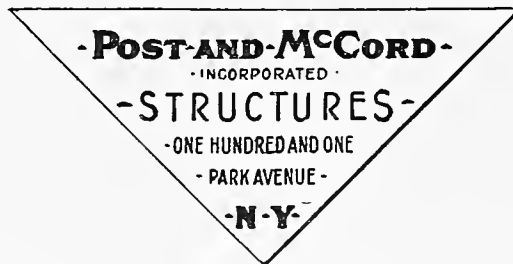
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Chief Engineer

wages 225 per cent, commodities 151 per cent. The endowment dollar shrank to 60 per cent of its pre-war purchasing power. All institutions found themselves confronted with greatly increased demands for their services and greatly enhanced costs.

The state universities have met this situation by increased receipts from the State and Federal Governments and by higher tuition and other fees. The University of Illinois received from the State in 1914-15 slightly over \$2,286,000, and in 1925 over \$6,250,000. Student fees amounted in 1914-1915 to over \$236,000 and in 1925 to over \$725,000. This is typical. The requirements have been such that in some instances resentment has been aroused. The claim is made that in eleven Western States 50 per cent of all taxes goes for education. Governor Hartley of the State of Washington is insisting on "more education for less money." Most of the state universities have done a splendid work. They have sold themselves to the people of the state and with the rapidly increasing alumni bodies it may be assumed that they will continue to be adequately supported, enabling a systematic and adequate increase in their facilities to be made.

The problem with the endowed university, however, is very different. While tuitions have been increased since 1913 over 225 per cent, this enhanced income is not sufficient.

The World War was responsible for the invention of many novel methods of raising money, among them the so-called drives such as the Liberty Loan, Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross. Spurred by patriotism and working under tremendous pressure, the solicitors raised huge amounts in a short time. Inspired by these examples, the colleges have started similar campaigns, and large sums have been raised thereby. A record of sixty-eight such campaigns shows a total received since 1918 of a little less than \$150,000,000, while campaigns in progress, announced or in contemplation by twelve institutions, total over \$350,000,000. These amounts are merely indicative of the large sums required by the endowed colleges. And this in the face of the fact that drives have become so common in every community as to largely lose their effectiveness. In these drives something over 40 per cent is contributed by the alumni, but the alumni must be allowed a period of recuperation of at least three years after each drive. Public benefactions have been generous and will continue, but it is gravely questioned whether the enormous sums required can be thus raised.

Doubtless influenced by the belief in free education, our endowed colleges have been quick to waive their tuition fees where the inability to pay has been shown. Large numbers of scholarships have been established. But this procedure has been a costly generosity. If higher education is a necessity to the State and is to be furnished to all, it is manifestly unjust to place the burden on the alumni or a few public spirited donors. Obviously, if all education is to be free, the cost is the obligation of the many rather than of the few. President Hopkins of Dartmouth regards a college education as "definitely a privilege and not at all a universal right."

Many endowed colleges have already limited attendance. Others must come to it. With such a policy outlined, the output, as we industrialists call it, be-

comes determined and, as a necessary sequence, the plant or buildings and working capital or endowment necessary can be ascertained. A sound financial plan can be laid out and the public advised that the struggle for enlargement has ended, and that with its end, the tiresome solicitation of funds will also terminate by the securing of sufficient capitalization based on predetermined attendance. For the first time in their history institutions for higher education will approach their problems as do the industrialists.

The prediction can safely be made that the endowed universities cannot secure from their alumni and public donors the vast amounts that are required in the next few decades.

Their problem again bears a close analogy to those of many manufacturing institutions that are selling their products for less than cost and are further suffering from intense competition. The solution must lie along parallel lines. An increase in the selling price of their instruction, the elimination, if possible, of some of the competition, and a marked improvement in the quality of the education, with more direct specialization—are some of the possible steps.

An analysis of these possibilities shows that competition has been keen. The attendance is chiefly drawn from the locality in which the college is located. This is particularly true of the state universities, less so of the endowed institutions. On the average, about 25 per cent only of the attendance is from beyond the state borders. This fact makes each institution particularly susceptible to the local competition. When it is remembered that Pennsylvania has forty-two, Ohio forty-three and Illinois forty colleges, the intensity of this competition in the past can be more distinctly visualized.

Every endowed college has attempted to establish an individuality—to become distinctive. The success has been varying. A tremendous array of mediocre institutions still burdens the country, and each, with its friends and ambitions, begs, like Lazarus, for the crumbs that may fall from the rich man's table. The institution that is to live must improve the quality of its work, must study the demands of its particular locality and develop an appeal not only interesting to its environment but national in its scope. It must be a little kingdom dominated by an "aristocracy of brains." Could such a college command an Abelard, students would flock to its doors as they did to Paris when he taught. With a Melancthon on the faculty, a college might write so clear a definition of education that the appeal would be well nigh irresistible. Thus would its problem be solved. For with the achievement of leadership will come the limitation of competition, as shown by the fact that the law schools of the country have been strikingly reduced in number since the establishment of standards by the American Bar Association, and the number of medical schools has been practically cut in half in ten years through the studies made by Abraham Flexner, now of the General Education Board. These examples show the susceptibility of the competition. Could leadership and inspiration dominate in any institution, the result would be equally pregnant; with it would come increased attendance and the resultant ability to increase tuition fees until the income approximates the cost of the in-

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struction. Such an institution would be sought because it furnished that which could not be secured elsewhere. Its diplomas would be the hall-mark of educational quality and the cost of the education would become secondary.

Unfortunately this position cannot be reached in a day. It is a matter of growth. The Abelards and Melanchthons are not seeking our universities today, for the rewards are too great outside. The salaries now paid to professors of engineering in sixty-four representative institutions average \$4,250 per annum. Splendid work is being done. The devotion of the professorial staffs has been admirable, but nevertheless the teacher is human. He eats the same food, his rent and clothing cost him as much as those of other men and he is moved to enjoy some of the same luxuries. Constantly the Elysian Fields tempt. Can he be blamed when he succumbs? Incident, therefore, to the development of quality is the ability to pay more to our teachers.

With the registration far in advance of the facilities, the fortunate universities can expect further increases in their income, but years will elapse before they can expect to pay adequate salaries, balance their budgets and provide for proper maintenance and improvements. In the meantime, therefore, the educational world must look to those generous donors who have done so much in the past. Can the burden in the intervening years be thus carried? If such donors will use discrimination, if they will be interested in promoting efficient colleges, the definition of which has been so clearly set forth by the Association of American Universities, rather than be governed by individual preferences or influenced by high-pressure salesmanship—the gap can be bridged. It is estimated that something more than \$1,400,000,000 has been given to education by nineteen persons during the last decade. In 1920 the people of the United States paid for luxuries \$22,700,000,000. The value of the farm wealth produced in this country went from \$2,466,000,000 in 1890 to nearly \$25,000,000,000 in 1919. The value of the products of the mines went from \$641,000,000 in 1896 to \$6,707,000,000 in 1920. Think of the increase in wealth thus indicated and of the growing profits resulting therefrom and then remember that in 1918 we spent a quarter of a cent out of each dollar of the national income for higher education! No, there are public spirited men who can carry the burden. The appeal for the present must be made to them. They must be made acquainted with the ideals and ambitions of our endowed institutions. They must be made to feel that the management is economically sound, for all of these donors will be business men acquainted with careful budgeting, cost accounting and with far-sighted planning for future development. Thus, only, will their co-operation be secured and thus, only, will the problem of the immediate future be solved.

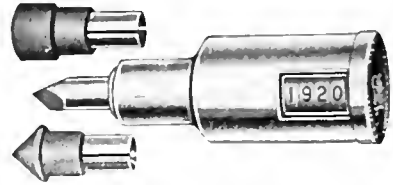
But our universities cannot forever be mendicants. It is questionable whether donations alone can furnish the capital requirements and it is my opinion that they should be supplemented by gradually increasing tuition fees until the endowed college, efficiently run and with teaching of the highest quality, finds itself self-supporting. The selling price should equal the cost of the product, which should include charges for depre-

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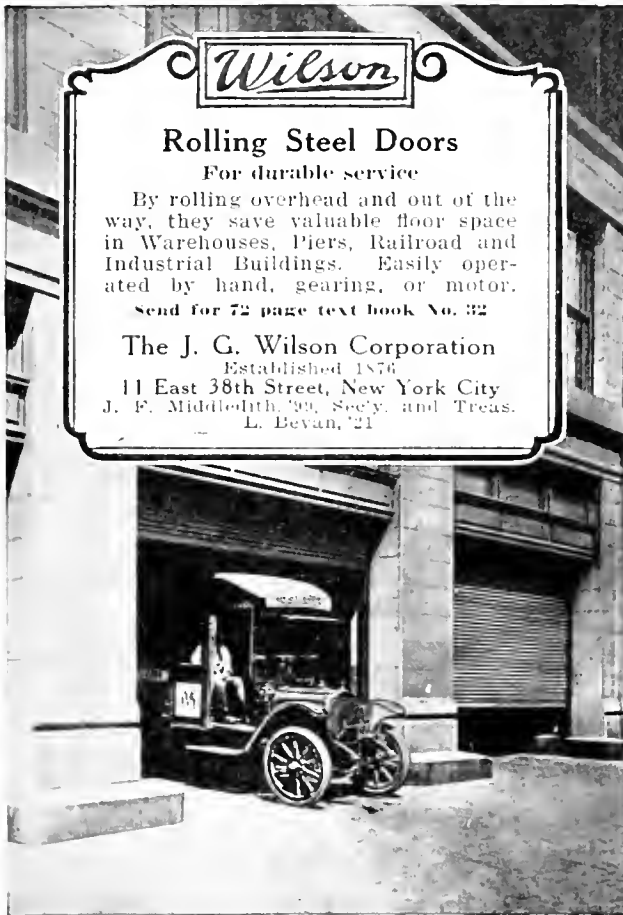
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The funds to insure the success of the Intercollegiate Alumni Hotel movement are being advanced by the designated hotels, which have been selected after a careful study of their fitness for participation.

The committee on organization, the activities of which are controlled by a special group of the members of the Alumni Magazines Associated, has incorporated a non-profit corporation known as the Intercollegiate Alumni Extension Service, Inc., which will direct the policies of the Intercollegiate Alumni Hotel movement and serve as a coordinating unit between the alumni organizations and the designated hotels.

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